The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 47 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Feb. 27th ,,	Moldavia....	8000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th ,,	Egypt	7000	....	..
20th ,,	Kashgai (a)	7000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	7000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	7000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	7000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	7500	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	7000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	7000	....	..

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Bombay Maru	K. Kurozumi	1625	17th Feb.	1st March
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	5954	24th Feb.	7th March.
Jinsen Maru	T Terada	3785	11th March	23rd March
Ikoma Maru	B. Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical Apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative So good, they'll want more. D-7.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	....

FARES	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class "Single'	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out 'from Liverpool.'	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"DUMRA,"	1,695,	Thursday, 25th	9 a. m.	Feb. §C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday, 26th		February *Direct
LINGA	2,185,	Mon. 1st March,		†P. B. D. and C. M.

§Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons on Thursday 25th February via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on 25th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, about 4th March calling at Lamoo Mombassa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

24th February, 1915.

SHIPPING.

A NOHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	28th March 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	24th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,421
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric...fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 6 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	65,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR,
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S HOT WEATHER SUITINGS.

SEND FOR PATTERNS

We have just received our Season's Stock of Hot Weather Suitings, which we are offering at one price, for complete Suit Rs. 27-8.

AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORM.

Less 10% Cash Discount.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY. POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientain
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post-Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	..... Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	..... Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... Rs.	5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or ror shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BALABHAI—Your loving parents feel deeply grieved at your absence. Whatever the cause they would be delighted to receive you and do all in their power to make you happy. 5485

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 8, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

LOST.—LARGE BULL TERRIER DOG with brown patch on back answers to the name of "BULLIE" leather collar.. Anyone giving information which leads to his recovery will be rewarded. 58, WATSON'S ANNEXE. 5519

RACING PONIES FOR SALE.—SIR KNIGHT. BEN HUR, ANAY MASTER BILL, and LOTUS to be sold as H. H. Nawab of Sachin is giving up racing. Apply A. S. OOMER, Moreland Road, Bombay. 5444

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

WANTED a Secretary and Manager for the Pegu Club, Rangoon, Burma. Salary starting on Rs. 500 a month with house and board. Passage paid.
Apply to the PRESIDENT, Pegu Club, Rangoon. 3120

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat conveniently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED, as a temporary measure, a Bandmaster for the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles. House provided—Apply stating salary required, and with copies of testimonials, to BAND PRESIDENT, 2/5th Gurkhas, Abbottabad. 3120

WANTED KINDERGARTEN MASTERS for the ALEXANDRA HIGH SCHOOL, Bhopal. Men holding diplomas and having experience will be preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the Principal. 5469

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla.
Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3116

WANTED GRADUATES as TEACHERS in the New English School, Nagpur. Those not studying law and having experience will be offered good prospects. For further particulars write to
G. J. PURUSHE,
5449 Head Master.

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymyo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitue of a good residential Club, or a Cimmissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary.
Applications should reach Maymyo before April 30th and be addressed to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem.,
3121 The Club, Maymyo.

WANTED.

WANTED an influential and well qualified Englishman as a CANVASSER Apply Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO., 131, Golal Wadi, Bombay. 5521

WANTED SITUATION by a Hindu, Clerk or any other capacity, in Bombay or abroad. Apply to Box No. 152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5520

WANTED during spare hours WORK such as TUTIONS, KEEPING of ACCOUNTS, RENT COLLECTING, etc. Please write to "A. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3132

WANTED immediately a married couple or gentleman as paying guests in a select home in Wodehouse Road, facing west. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST for an engineering firm. Must have previous experience and be a good Correspondent. State speed. Apply stating age and salary expected to "T. B." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 5505

WANTED, for a STATIONERY and PRINTING SHOW. One expert in the line either as a paid servant or as a working partner. Apply sharp to Box No. 145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5492

WANTED.—Messrs. L. N. BROS., to communicate with Messrs. ROBERT PARK & CO., (India) LTD., Ravelin St. who hold a consignment of goods arrived per S. S. "GRACCHUS" from Durban. 5516

WANTED.—Experienced and influential CANVASSERS and SALESMEN, in Sundry Lines, Oilman Stores, etc., security essential. Apply stating terms, age and references to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5512

PHOTOGRAPHIC DARK ROOM ASSISTANT wanted. Must be thoroughly experienced in developing, P. O. P. and Bromide printing, and Enlarging. Apply at once with testimonials to the BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD., Bombay. 5523

FOR SALE.

FORD ACCESSORIES, Ford Novelties, Ford Plugs and for anything in Ford consult ALFRED AUTOMOBILE CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 5518

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE. Very economical 8,000 copies already in use. Rs. 64. T. FERNANDEZ, Graham's Buildings Fort, Bombay. 5489

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Ryculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY consisting of bungalows, chawls, stable &c., in one of the best localities of Bombay (Girgaum). Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 127 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5422

FOR SALE.—A very strongly built one-storied building at Tardeo, on leased land. For particulars apply to Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5513

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Rud. Ibach Sohn, in perfect order cost-price Rs. 1,200. Will sell for Rs. 700; or reasonable offer. Open to inspection. Apply to Box No. 149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5511

FOR SALE—A beautiful and valuable collection of stamps of the whole world; in all about 50,000 different specimens including the rarest.
Owner desirous to part with the lot for a reasonable amount. Also another of Portugal and Colonies, all unused. Apply Mr. L. C. RONCON, Ellis Hotel, Crawford Market, Bombay. 5501

FOR SALE by the Executors of the late Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla (1) AT MAHABLESWAR Jubilee Cottage, Flora Villa & a small Bungalow, (2) AT SAHADA, West Khandesh a Ginning Factory, in working order with 45 gins of Blatt Brothers with a new Engine and Boiler and also old Engine and Boiler and other accessories. Apply to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5442

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—Spacious accommodation for Banks, Offices and Clubs in Damodar Sukhadwala Buildings, Hornby Road. Apply to W. T. HALAI and his Co-Executors, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5442

TO LET.—Unfurnished 2nd floor, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road, from March 1st, rent Rs. 235. Apply Dr. CARR, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5514

LARGE DRY GODOWN to let from 1st April, 1915, Vicinity, Apollo Street. Apply to Box No. 146, Advt. Deppt., "Bombay Chronicle." 5493

TO BE LET.—To Hindus only, flats on Hughes Road, Choupaty, rent including electric fans and lights, ground floor Rs. 100 and first floor Rs. 110. Apply to
S. N. DABHOLKAR,
5475 Choupaty Road.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 4th March 1915, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting that the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy C.I.E., Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla and Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar retire from office as members of the Standing Committee on 1st April 1915. (b) Election of four members of the Committee.

2. (a) Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1915-16. (b) Notice of motion from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., seconded by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—For re-appointing Messrs. Bhukandas B. Desai and S. T. Thakur to be Auditors for 1915-16.

3. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting that five members be elected for the ensuing year to serve on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga. (b) Notice of Motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy C.I.E.,—For re-appointing the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Balchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Dr. D. A. D'Monte and Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar to be members of the Board.

4. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

5. Letter from Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A.—Reporting that he has assumed charge of the office of Secretary, Schools Committee.

6. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Thanking the Corporation for their recognition of his services.

7. (a) Letter from the Honourable Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S.,—Resigning his seat on the Corporation. (b) Government Resolution—Appointing Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be a member of the Corporation vice Mr. Hatch.

8. Letter from Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey—Requesting that steps may be taken for improving the condition of the bridge between the Matunga Stations of the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways.

9. Letter from Mr. Issa Issak Mandoo (Diwan of Dasada State, Kathiawar)—Stating that if a sum of Rs. 2 lacs is advanced to him for completing the purchase of the Pawai Estate he will reserve accommodation for cattle on moderate terms.

10. Letter from the Proprietor, Bombay Holy Things Manufacturing Factory—Requesting refund of the fee paid by him for the restoration of a water connection.

11. Letter from Mr. Y. G. Shiwadiker—Objecting to the opening of a liquor shop at Sewri-Koliwada Bazar.

12. Letter from Mr. Rustomji Pestanji Dordi—Requesting that Gunbow Street may be widened.

13. Letter from Mr. Framji Jehangirji Bomonji Mistry and others—Requesting that Bomanji Lane may be widened.

14. Letter from Prithi Hari Prasad and others—Requesting that they may be granted temporary licenses for stabling bullocks and carts at DeLisle Road.

15. Letter from Mr. E. D. Tarwalla—Stating that some new method may be discovered for the selection of Councillors for the office of President of the Corporation.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee—16—26. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's order, certain Budget transfers.

27. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding refuse deposited in Bomanji Lane, Mr. Ramji Naran Rajput and others be informed that the stuff does not appear to have been deposited there under the orders of any Municipal Officer and that it was removed by the Health Department staff as soon as it was noticed.

28. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,272 to meet an excess over the amount available for the construction of a lethal chamber, etc., at the Tardeo Flats.

29. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the condition of chawl No. 10 on Carroll Road, Ganpat Lakshman and others and Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Hansraj Kessowji, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

30. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the nuisance caused by the slaughter of pigs at the Hog Market at Lohar Street, Mr. N. E. Master be informed that the new slaughter house at Arthur Road having been brought into use the existing place will henceforth be used for the sale of meat only.

31. Forwarding a report regarding the writing off of the book-value of certain articles.

32. Recommending sanction to the sale of 200 unserviceable bullocks of the Health Department.

33. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to enter into a contract with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, for the supply for a period of five years of electric power at the Colaba Air Compressor Station.

34. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques for certain expenditure.

35. Government Letter—Forwarding Government Resolution appointing a Committee for organizing the arrangements to be made in connection with Professor Geddes' Town Planning Exhibition.

36. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Intimating that the term of office of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., and Messrs. D. E. Wacha and N. J. Gamadia as members of the Board of Trustees expires on the 31st March 1915. (b) Election of three Trustees.
Letters from the Commissioner—

37. Forwarding a report of the Chemical and Bacteriological work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

38. Forwarding a return of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Markets Department.

39. Forwarding a return regarding motor cars and motor cycles taxed in the City.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(*Continued*).

40. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

41. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

42. Requesting approval to proposed amendments in the rules for the drainage of houses and stables and in the stable bye-laws.

43. Requesting sanction to the Bombay Port Trust being allowed to lay Railway lines across Sewri-Koliwada Road.

44. Forwarding a report regarding the removal of road scrapings.

45. Requesting sanction to a first class passage from England to Bombay being paid to Mr. David Robertson who has been appointed to the post of Deputy Accountant.

46. Forwarding a report regarding recently constructed buildings which have become unsafe within a short time of their construction.
Notices of motions—

47—48. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—(47) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of making concessions in respect of wheel-tax so as to encourage the adoption of the new type of labour carts designed by Mr. Frank Harrison, and as to the possibility of adopting the new type of carts for Muncipal purposes and (48) For obtaining a report as to the delay in the work of laying out the Bhatia Baug site.
Letters from the Commissioner.

49. From Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, C.I.E.,—For appointing Mr. H. P. Mody to be a Member of the Committee regarding the policy of the Corporation in regard to set-backs.

50. From Mr. H. P. Mody.—For inviting attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the foot-path along Warden Road.

51. Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities.

52. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

53. Requesting orders as to the proposal for revising the regular lines of DeLisle Road.

54—55. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary (54) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (55) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.
Reports of Committees of the Corporation.

56. Regarding revised regular lines for a portion of Tardeo Road.

57. Regarding the proposed telephone connection between Kurla and Tansa.

58. Regarding the proposals made by Government for allowing Health Officer and his Assistant to undertake the work of instructing students in connection with the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay.

59. Regarding the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

60. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letters and (b) Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the Parel Road (Central) and (Northern) Street for Schemes.

61. Further consideration of the proposal for entering a protest against the Improvement Trust's policy of widening existing roads and building new avenues in spite of representations for the improvement of insanitary areas.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1915.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of new pattern wooden rails for the Race Course, Poona.

2. Specification, description of wood required, and other details may be obtained on application to the Turf Club Office, 2 Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

By order,
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag: Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Byculla, 22nd February, 1915. 5329

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to take abkari contract of Partabgarh State from October, 1916 for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees; applicant bidding highest would receive attention.
SECRETARY TO THE
MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH,
5436 RAJPUTANA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

A. FREDOON & CO., have removed to Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. DUNNETT & CO., from 22nd February, 1915. 5506

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction sale of furniture of Messrs. A. H. Baker and J. V. Mcdonald (of R. I. Marine and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas) at Donald House Barrow Road opposite Tramway Stable at Middle Colaba on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address very rich and made-to-order furniture by John Roberts, Dewjee Canjee, Wimbridge, etc., rich glass ware by Treacher's, Tea and Dinner set (Daton crockery) for 12 men, rich platedware—strong rope-made Singapore China and English cane furniture such as Robert made sliding dining table and chairs bevelled mirror sideboard and dinner waggon wimbridges pigeon hole crockerystand and drawing-room centre table by Roberts, English Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets by Robert, Dewji Canji and Wimbridge, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry rich door curtains, low chairs, easy-chairs, Indian carpets, rich platedware by Reed and Barton Elkington, Mappin and Webb, Marcks, Army and Navy, Walker and Hall, rich presentation silver articles, Collard and Collard's Cottage piano made to suit Indian climate, single and double Iron and Brass bedsteads, single and double almirahs by Roberts, clothes and hanging presses, gownstands, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, roll top writing table, rich ornaments, pictures, vases, lrge Iron stove with chimney, cookingpots, rich glassware by Treacher's, rich Dalton, tea and dinner services for 12 men 1 Zinc bath tub and one English Mashal stand, etc.

The property of Messrs. A. H. Baker (of the R. I Marine service) and J. V. Macdonald (of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's works.)

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wari Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seeds, jowari, wheat, mohaflowers, harde Bajree bundles of gunny bags, bundles of books, bundles of iron plates, box of sewing thread, empty casks, bundles of iron, bags of broom, bundles of grinding-stones, bundles of hemp, bags of sweeping grains, bundles of old record and other miscellaneous articles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale..

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BUNDLES FRESH DATE AT THE WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, CO.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 & 56 of Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 27th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Wari Bunder to Chandur.
Invoice 225 R. R. 8066/30 of 26/11/14.
6 Bundles, Fresh Date.
Sender and Consignee—Ganee Esmail
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Ramchandra Motiram Kokate the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th day of August 1907, and made between Haji Mahomed bin Hakim Haji Dinmahomed of the 1st part, Hakim Haji Dinmahomed bin Bhagoo of the 2nd part and the Mortgagee of the 3rd part, and the Further Charge dated the 3rd day of September, 1912. made between the said Haji Mahomed bin Hakim Haji Dinmahomed of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the said Haji bin Hakim Haji Dinmahomed Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction the property mentioned below on SATURDAY, the 6th day of March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at or near Ripon Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 219 3/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 135,524, New No. E/13645 Old Survey Nos. 268,270 and New Survey No. 33/3554 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3877 (23) and Street No. 64 V and bounded as follows:—On the East by the public road leading to Ripon Road, on the West by the sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Adum Moledina and on the South by the property of Maneckji Adarji and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th Feb. 1915.

SEIZE
THE OPPORTUNITY OFFERED

of making a good investment by the purchase of a valuable piano. By *value* we mean what a piano is *worth* measured by quality of material and skill put into its making. The *value* of a piano determines qualities of pure musical tone, action and solidity of construction; *value* determines the life of these qualities; *value* determines the *price* you can get for your piano after years of use. *Price* is what you must pay to get a piano. *Price* and *value* are not always the same. In the offer we are making, *value* overlaps and is abundantly in excess of the *price* asked. You will see how important it is therefore to secure

THE UTMOST PIANO VALUE

We have been repeatedly asked the question why we are making this great sacrifice. Lessened expenditure of recent months, and the many claims on one's philanthropy in the present times are reflected in the unusually large stock of pianos we hold for this time of the year and which must be cleared before the close of the season to make room for other pianos expected, exclusively of British Manufacture.

IN OUR

CLEARANCE SALE
OF PIANOS AT
REDUCED PRICES

we offer instruments of exceptional value, pianos that are not only covetable bargains but will become covetable possessions, more so when appreciative regard is given to the fact that the limited products of pianos in the future will of necessity be more costly. Never before have pianos of such remarkable high quality been offered so much below their value. It will be good economy, therefore, to buy that piano now which will be wanted in the immediate future. It is a proposition worth every consideration.

Will you resist and set aside these arguments?

RUPEES TWENTY
IN EVERY
RUPEES ONE HUNDRED

is the discount allowed on our catalogue prices.

The following pianos still remain unsold and unopened from their air-proof zinc lined cases:—

HORIZONTAL GRANDS.	Rs.	Reduced Rs.
2 Bluthner Plain Scale	2,050	1,640
1 Bluthner Aliquot	2,200	1,760
1 Steinweg Baby Grand	1,850	1,490
1 Steinweg Drawing Room Grand	2,200	1,760
1 Lipp Drawing Room Grand	1,800	1,440
UPRIGHT GRANDS	**Rs.**	**Reduced Rs.**
2 Bluthner Vertical	1,200	960
2 Steinweg Overstrung	1,200	960
2 Schiedmayer Vertical	1,000	800
1 Schiedmayer Piano Player a most magnificent instrument	2,050	1,640

All pianos otherwise described in our catalogue have been sold.

YOUR OLD PIANO

will be taken in part exchange, if you so desire, and full value allowed for it against your new purchase,

AND

if you cannot take immediate delivery of your new purchase, we will store it free of charge till you are in a position to do so.

NOTE.—All pianos sold in Bombay will be tuned free of charge for one year after delivery. The pianos above mentioned may also be had on the Hire System at slightly advanced rates.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY & POONA.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET, OPPOSITE THE ALEXANDRA CINEMATOGRAPH, ON THE WEST SIDE OF SHAIKH MEMON STREET OR MARKET ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Waman Madhowrao Dukle and Govindrao Madhowrao Dukle, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property, on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land and the house thereon, at Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay on the West side of Shaikh Memon Street, or Market Road, admeasuring 282 5/9 square yards, and bounded on the East by the house of Chintoba Gowind Seth, on the West by the house of Ramji Kessow Lohar, on the North by the Lohar Chawl Street aforesaid, and on the South by a public passage for sweepers, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue partly as Pension and Tax Land Revenue, partly as Quit ground rent land and partly as Pension and Tax land under Collector's Old No. 391, New No. 2268, Old Survey No. 1/1190, and New Survey No. 1826, and Collector's Old No. 1104, New No. 6829, Old Survey No. 1117, and New Survey No. 1826, and formerly under No. 15, and now under "C" Ward Nos. 1021 and 1022, and Lohar Chawl Street Nos. 86 to 88 and 1.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhordas, Attorneys for the said Official Assignee, at their office, No. 4, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD, ON THE BYCULLA PLOTS IN BOMBAY AND THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN HIS PROPERTY IN CUTCH.

Under instructions from R. D.. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Meghji Hirji Shah, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1915, at the undermentioned times and places the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his following properties:—

Arthur Road properties at Byculla plots in Bombay at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land situate on the south side of Arthur Road on the Byculla plots, without the Fort of Bombay, foming a portion of New Survey No. A/3424 and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 17¾ kathis or 781 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under "E" Ward No. 7303 (1), 7303 (1a) and Street No. 159 and 159 A A and bounded on the east by the house of Amirally Hyderally on the west by the house of Noorbhai Jiwanji on the north by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and on the south by a passage partly belonging to Mia Saheb Ahmed, including the right of the insolvent to receive Rs. 15 per month upto the death of Bai Rambai, widow of Hirji Poonja, out of the rents of the above property.

CUTCH PROPERTIES AT 3-30 P.M., (S. T.), ON THE SAME DAY AT THE AUCTIONEERS' ROOMS.

Description of property.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Cutch Kothara and standing in the name of Poonja Vasoiva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to undersigned at their office in Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A HOSIERY SHOP, AT JACKARIA MUSJID.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Memon Vulley Suleman and Bai Aishabai, the Executor and Executrix of the late Jacob Haji Essa, deceased, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at No. 223 Jackaria Musjid the whole of the stock-in-trade of hosiery belonging to the above deceased, who was trading as I Ebrahim Hajee Jacob and Co., consisting of woollen and cotton socks and stockings of quality Nos. 1000, 1250, 351, 4024, 900, 700, and other regular brands on the market, woollen and cotton undershirts, towels, handkerchiefs, drawers, etc., of known brands.

Also wholesale cases of undershirts, scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc., etc.

Goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

URGENT NOTICE.

Auction sale of "Saboo Palace" which is to take place TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 25th instant is further adjourned to SUNDAY the 7th March, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on Monday the 8th March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m., (S.T.), each day.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in good ordtr.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram in good order.

1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 24th February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES GAIETY THEATRE

Last one Performance of the
BRILLIANT PANTOMIME REVIEW
ONLY ONE SHOW TO-NIGHT At 6-30.
ROBINSON CRUSOE
ROBINSON CRUSOE
Also showing animated pictures of
LAST SATURDAY'S RACES
Their Excellencies' State arrival, etc.
TO-NIGHT the 10 o'clock Show
will take place at the
RACQUET COURT Coalba Gymnasium
TO-MORROW THURSDAY, FEB. 25th.
A SPARKLING REVUSICAL COMEDY
THE GIRL IN THE MUSIC SHOP.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW at the Gaiety.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
RINK HOCKEY
for
Elysium Skating Rink Cups.
The following Teams will play on
Wednesday, 24th Feb. at 6-45 p. m.
R. F. Gordon Team
vs.
Contractor Team
The final and semi-final will be published later on.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

TWICE 6-30 NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
The Great Historical Film
"NERO & AGRIPPINA"
8,000 feet shown complete
An Artistic Triumph.
NEXT SATURDAY
HANDSFORD & REED
REFINED DUETISTS AND DANCERS
WHO HAVE APPEARED BEFORE
H.M. KING GEORGE AND ROYAL FAMILY.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,

CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
A GREAT and INSTRUCTIVE FILM
ON THE OCEAN BATTLE FIELD
WARSHIPS or FLOATING FORTRESSES OF
ALL NATIONS
Most Perfect and Wonderful
Photographs. In 3 parts.
One Part to be shown this week
ALSO
A ROMANTIC AND MODERN DRAMA
PLAYTHING OF AN HOUR
Realistic and unique in conception. Taken amongst the picturesque landscapes of Brittany and played with wonderful power and emotion.
SEVERAL COMICS AND ANIMATED GAZETTE
PRIZE MATINEES
SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS 5 to 6-30 p. m.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
LOOK OUT
ADVERTISING DATE
ROCAMBOLE
THE MOST SENSATIONAL DETECTIVE DRAMA EVER EXHIBITED
22000 FEET LONG

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
Another Exclusive Attraction in Film Masterpiece.
WILSON BARRETT'S FAMOUS PLAY.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
6,000 Feet—In Four Parts.
The great world-famous Film depicting the horrors of oppression by the Romans in the time of Nero.
A Film of the season that is unsurpassable for its Quality Photography, Acting, Staging and Costumes.
MOST ELABORATE SCENES. ROMAN DRESSES.
FIERCE LIONS. ATHLETES. ARENA.
Performed by the most eminent actors and actresses and produced at an enormous cost of thousands.
IT IS A WONDERFUL AND MOST IMPRESSIVE PRODUCTION YOU SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE.
3 Shows of 1½ Hours each.
1st Show—6-45 to 8-15; 2nd Show—8-30 to 10; 3rd Show—10-15 to 11-45.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5 to 6-03. Extra Show—11-45 to 1-15.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Telephone | SANDHURST ROAD | No. 1266.
The last 3 nights of the Screening of the last Ten—Part Instalment of the Most—Talked—of Film.
LUCILLE LOVE
THE GIRL OF MYSTERY.
EVERY PICTURE A THRILL—A SENSATION—AN ADVENTURE.
EVERY ARTISTE A STAR
2 SHOWS AT 7 & 9-45: RATES Rs. 1-8, As. 12, 6 & 3.
NOTE: LOOK OUT for the EXHIBITION DATE of our another GREATEST SERIAL ATTRACTION **36,000 FT. LONG** produced also by the UNIVERSAL Co., (publishers of LUCILLE LOVE). It is a FILM of unbounded Merit, which will be completely released in England in May next, is booked and secured at a SACRIFICIAL EXPENSE to be screened in our Theatre next month. WATCH OUR COMING ADVTS.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 23.

Light local showers occurred in North Burma but elsewhere the weather has been dry. Temperature remains unusually low in Northeast India.

Forecast:—No rainfall of importance.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd February 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north. Night temperature continues in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has risen but is still in defect in the southern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and has become normal except in west Rajputana where it is in slight defect at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Surat and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature continues in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen but is still in defect in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Bombay. Temperature has become normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and normal or in excess at other stations. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Temperature continues to rise and is now nearly normal in north-west India but is still in defect in Kathiawar, the eastern half of the Central Provinces and in the south United Provinces. Conditions are more settled in northern India. Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 23rd of February, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of part 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of part 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Part 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st. June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	77.7	64.5	81	0.40		—2.61
Muskat	81.8	69.2	75	3.17		0.37
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.5	49.3	52	0.32		—0.76
Rawalpindi	68.6	41.0	89	7.85		2.15
Lahore	75.7	47.0	64	3.61		1.26
Hissar	77.2	48.4	52	2.47		..
Ambala	74.7	41.1	83	3.76		—0.63
Delhi	?	?	?	7.66		5.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.5	51.8	62	4.08		2.79
Mainpuri	77.1	49.1	62	2.09		1.10
Jhansi	80.6	52.0	53	1.87		0.46
Cawnpore	76.8	48.5	75	1.96		0.29
Allahabad	77.4	48.8	52	2.32		0.46
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	88.5	47.8	37	0.59		—0.22
Karachi	76.6	60.8	81	0.66		—0.50
Ajmer	76.9	46.0	59	2.47		1.44
Jaipore	78.2	51.7	30	1.26		0.19
Kotah	80.6	53.6	39	4.72		3.99
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.0	54.0	85	0.16		—0.21
Dwarka	75.7	64.7	80	0.46		—0.16
Veraval	81.3	55.7	53	0.68		0.24
Rajkot	86.2	45.9	59	0.41		—0.03
Bhavnagar Para	89.6	48.6	59	0.06		—0.37
Surat	83.5	57.3	80	0.70		0.39
Ahmedabad	90.4	54.6	30	0		—0.38
Deesa	88.2	51.1	27	0.57		0.11
Neemuch	80.9	48.9	25	3.96		3.28
Indore	85.5	52.1	35	1.51		0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.8	48.3	47	1.41		—0.65
Saugor	81.6	56.0	22	1.34		—0.55
Hoshangabad	83.9	55.0	31	2.44		0.95
Khandwa	89.6	52.3	33	1.75		0.72
Akola	90.8	56.9	17	1.60		0.04
Amraoati	89.8	56.3	25	1.60		—0.09
Nagpur	85.4	55.3	37	3.45		1.49
Chanda	90.1	55.0	43	2.15		0.47
Raipur	81.7	52.6	45	1.89		0.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.2	69.0	85	0.48		—0.09
Ratnagiri	82.5	67.7	69	0.48		—0.21
Mormugao	84.7	70.2	83	1.43		0.24
Karwar	84.2	66.0	90	5.69		3.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.4	52.3	33	3.22		2.39
Ahmednagar	90.7	57.5	28	1.96		0.69
Poona	93.2	53.9	57	0.61		—0.51
Sholapur	93.8	64.1	32	4.67		3.37
Bijapur	92.6	60.4	37	4.71		3.48
Belgaum	88.7	55.7	59	4.84		2.90
Ahmedabad	89.3	58.4	36	2.04		0.85
Nizamabad (Indur).	91.8	36.3	68	2.05		0.93
Hyderabad	89.0	70.4	76	0.90		—0.57
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.3	75.0	71	3.61		0.24
Calicut	88.8	75.1	76	7.03		0.66
Cochin	90.8	76.5	84	0.06	13.41	4.22
Colombo	90.6	73.0	94	..	16.69	—6.31
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.5	72.2	88	4.09		—2.54
Bellary	97.8	71.1	69	2.91		0.66
Cuddapah	95.4	73.1	79	3.63		—1.10
Madras	87.9	75.8	73	24.41		4.14
Bangalore	90.4	64.2	78	2.14		—1.58
Coimbatore	94.4	72.9	76	4.01		—1.21
Trichinopoly	94.8	74.3	74	5.54		—3.37
Negapatam	78.6	74.8	70	18.70		—10.4

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	23	m 3 37	24 1	23	m 10 59	19 2
W.	24	6 58a	23 10	24	m 1 28	22 10
Th.	25	m 4 59	23 4		0 44a	19 2
F.	26	m 7 11	23 1	25	m 3 6	22 1
S.	27	m 8 47	23 10	26	m 3 42	21 0
Su.	28	m 9 9	24 8		2 9a	18 7
M.	1	m 10 28	26 2	27	m 4 14	19 11
		10 41a	27 9		3 45a	16 11
		m 11 10	27 4	28	m 4 44	18 2
		10a 28	28 7		4 27a	16
		m 11 10	27 4	1	m 5 14	17 8
		11 41a	29 2		5 7a	15

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise		Sunset	
Feb. 23 (Tuesday)	h.	7m.	h.	6m.
" 24 (Wednesday)	" 7h.	2m.	" 6h.	42m
" 25 (Thursday)	" 7h.	1m.	" 6h.	42m
" 26 (Friday)	" 7h.	1m.	" 6h.	42m
" 27 (Saturday)	" 7h.	0m.	" 6h.	43m
" 28 (Sunday)	" 7h.	0m.	" 6h.	44m
Mar. 1 (Monday)	" 6h.	59m.	" 6h.	44m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28-3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 9h. 2-6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915, Mch. 24h. 8h. 57-2m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 23rd February, 1915, was 30·143 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.918	Inches
Temperature of Air ...	74 7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	68 3	"
Dew Point ...	65 2	"
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.723	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ...	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air ...	82.2	"
Minimum do. do. ...	66 6	"
General direction of Wind from mid night to midnight	NNW,ESE,SE W.	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight ...	90	Miles

PRICE OF WHEAT.

RISE OF 36 PER CENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Interesting returns by the Department of Statistics show that in the second half of the last month a further rise took place, in the wholesale prices of wheat in India, the medium average price in the various wheat producing provinces on that date having been Rs. 5-11-2 per maund or two annas and eleven pie per maund higher than on the 15th January. This compares with four rupees two annas and ten pie, the corresponding price, immediately before the war broke out. It is stated otherwise that the wholesale price of wheat in India has risen thirty-six per cent since the war broke out.

Mr. W. R. Horn, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras, is appointed to hold the charge of the office of the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7.

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. E-8

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) *Ruby Road*
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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia; Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below.):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) T. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,
IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,
IF you wish to have excellent Health and avoid sickness and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,
IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure.
USE ALWAYS
'TONE—VIGORIEN'
and follow its simple directions. That is why it is so popular amongst all.
Hundred tablets cost Rs. 5, postage extra.
Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS
only can cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 3, postage extra.
Both these preparations can be had from
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd.
FORT, BOMBAY,
Prepared by
The Abiathar Pharmaceutical Co., Bombay.

CIGARETTES DE LUXE.
ABDULLAS.
(New Bond Street, LONDON
As supplied to the Principal Clubs and Messes in India since the last 20 years.
Price List on receipt of a Post Card. Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.
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***Sole Agents in India.*—Messrs. GRINDLY & Co**

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Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"
An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.
Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
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Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate
THE ONLY ADDRESS—**HORNBY RD.**—OPP PETIT'S LIBRARY

COMMERCIAL:

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

Liverpool, 22nd Feb.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Sales of East Indian ..	..
„ Imports	24,000
Mid Americans	5.00
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.80
New York Official noon call ..	.. Holiday
New Orleans 10 a.m.	.. Holiday.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 22nd Feb

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.86	4.86
June-July	4.90	4.90
July-Aug.	4.94	4.94
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.06	5.06
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.12	5.13

OPENING TONE.

Liverpool, 22nd Feb.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	24,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.86	4.86
June-July	4.90	4.90
July-Aug.	4.94	4.94
Aug.-S pt.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.06	5.06
Nov.-D c.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.12	5.12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sale	7,000
Total Imports	50,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.85
J. J.	4.89
J. A.	4.94
A. S.	.....
S. O.	.....
O. N.	5.06
N. D.	.....
D. J.	.....
J. F.	5.13

(By our commercial correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.
20th Feb. Close ..	4.85½	4.95	5.05	5.12½
22nd Feb. Open ..	4.85½	4.94	5.05½	5.12½
22nd Feb. Close ..	4.86½	4.95	5.06	5 13
	—	—	—	pl. ½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
20th Feb. Close	6.92	7.11	7.41	7.58
22nd Feb. Open	..	..	..	..
22nd Feb. Close	6.95	7.13	7.43	7.54
	pl. 3	pl. 2	pl. 2	pl. 1

NEW YORK.

	Mch.	May.	Oct.
20th Feb. Close.	8.38	8.63	9.08
22nd Feb. Close	Market closed.		

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
20th Feb. Close.	8.02	8.30
22nd Feb. Close	Market closed.	

MONEY MARKET.

London, 22nd Feb.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅞
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	1½
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	1⅞
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4⅝
Interest day to day loans	½
„ 7 day market loans	⅞

BY MAIL.

Under date of 27/1/15 the Bank of England issued the following:—

£1,000,000 set aside on account of H. M. Treasury Currency Notes Redemption a/c.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 22nd Feb.

New York and New Orleans market closed to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 22.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. April-May:	60⅞
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June;	60½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal	
Wheat Afloat for United Kindom	2,160,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa FO—60lbs. Paid.	6/6
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian nominal.	

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.;	55
Linseed Calcutta April-May paid	53/9

LINSEED

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March;	49/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-March:	£7/10/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£64½
Copper Braziers	£79

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. B-9

Yellow Metal	77/8
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	14-0-0

FREIGHT.

Coals):—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal	30
Selected Copper	70½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	15/3
July-September.	14/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi June	15/4½
July-September.	14/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	17/6
July-September.	16/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	17/7½
July-September.	16/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3¾

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.

This morning Good M. G. Broach was quoted at Rs. 211, but the market subsequently became much easier and prices declined from four to five rupees.

A fair business was reported in Good M. G. Broach, March and Fine M. G. Broach April and May.

Ready cotton was in moderate demand. We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March) .....206/8.
Fully Good Bengal (March) .....136.
Fine M. G. Bengal (March) .....147.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (March) 164/8.
Fully Good Bengal (January 1916) .....176.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MIDDAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	214/5	..	211	25-3-15
„ „	213	..	..	25-5-15
H. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	..	180	..	25-1-16
H. G.	..	142	..	25-3-15
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	154	..	..	„
Akola, Khgm ..	210	..	..	25-1-16
M. G. Sind "Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	156/7	143	..	25 3-15
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	188	..	..	„
M. G. Nagpore	184	..	..	„
M. G. Yeotmal	180	..	..	„
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	176	..	..	„
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	172	..	..	„
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	169	..	..	„
M G „ ..	171	..	..	25-5-15
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	211	„
H. G. Westerns	..	..	197	„
M. G. Westerns	..	..	205	„
M. G. Mirsj	..	..	218/7	„
M. G. Compta	..	..	217	„
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

ARRIVALS.

	Bales
Khandeish	2,712
Central India	1,468
Barsi & Nagpur	1,380
Berar	6,609
Central Provinces	2 544
Dhollera	2,178
Broach	953
Compta & Dharwar	97
Westerns	210
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	3,458
Rajputana	1,589
Sind	1,243
Total....	24,446
Total for 4 days	51,791
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	9,02 592
„ same time last season.....	17,67,788

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	2 Days.	Since 1st Same Jan.1915 period last year.	
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	24,446 Cwts.	51,791	662,966 Cwts.	877,307 Cwts.
Wheat	15,029	29,989	329,317	340,613
Linseed	2,033	5,360	54,892	214,151
Rap, Ral, Mustard-Seeds	3,476	4,968	51,169	15,099
Gingellyseed	3,054	8,843	137,116	536,534
Poppyseed	..	..	161	2,041
Groundnut	5,331	11,242	250,679	445,164
Castorseed	11,214	23,959	164,031	299,128
Rice	5 ,994	156,00	750,016	442,619
Myrabollams	630	1,832	125,989	157,490
Cottonseed	16,625	44,895	667,22	1,336,048
Mowraseed	265	295	10,854	8,991
Gram	3,274	6,778	52,989	53,303
Joowari	3,991	9,994	163,246	233,307
Barley	..	..	5,601	4, 86
Maize	22	175	1,669	420

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 4 1-32d. to 15 March.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 4 m-s. do .....1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do .....173.
60 d-s. Hongkong .....129¼.
Do. Shanghai .....164.
60d-s. Yokohama .....146¾ to 147.

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-9-3
Australian do	24-0-0
Bombay do	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day but owing to heavy sales the Tata Iron and Steel shares underwent an appreciable drop and particularly the Deferred ones.

In Mill shares Madhavji stood firm at Rs. 1,060, Standards were in demand at Rs. 855, Davids were quoted at Rs. 507½, Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 365, and Colabas were placed at Rs. 1,317½.

Finlays stood unchanged at Rs. 242½, and Edward Sassoons at Rs. 162½.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares changed hands at Rs. 14¾.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,572½ and Bank of Baroda shares were placed at Rs. 55½ x.d.

In Press shares Manmars were placed at Rs. 197½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1.197½ and Preference were in demand at Rs 1,150 x.d.

Bombay Electric Tram Co. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 207 but closed at Rs. 205 buyers.

Central Provinces Ry. shares (old Issue) were placed at Rs. 117, Sara Sirajgunj Ry. shares at Rs. 75 and Sialkot Narowal Ry. shares at Rs. 31.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were in request at Rs. 193.

Ahmedabad Prantij Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 657½ c.d.

Tata Iron and Steel shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 884 to Rs. 894 and Deferred opened at Rs. 174 but at the close declined to Rs. 169 for March.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22.
Dido .. Wilkinson .. Hull Jan. 7
Feb. 23.
Peter Jebsen .. Nieuwejaar .. Calcutta Feb. 10
Chantala .. Hill .. Mauritius Feb. 11
Olympia .. Henderson .. Liverpool Jan. 28

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21.
Nubia .. Garwood .. Hongkong.
Asturian .. Hilditch .. Karachi.

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading

Steamer Nore for China Ports
„ Dido for London

The following vessels received their port clearances yesterday

Steamer Quiloa for Rangoon
„ Massila for Glasgow

S. S. City of Paris.—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris outward ound passed the Canal on the 21st instant, and is due to arrive on the evening of the 1st March.

S. S. City of Cairo.—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Cairo passed the Canal on the 20th instant, and is due to arrive on the morning of the 1st March.

S. S. Dido.—The steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain J. H. Wilkinson, arrived here on Monday, evening from Hull, having left that port on the 7th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Peter Jebsen.—The steamer Peter Jebsen 2,274 tons, Captain W. Nienwejaar, from Calcutta with aoe arrived here yesterday from Calcutta with coal on board.

S. S. Chantala.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chantala, 3,105 tons, Captain W. H. Hill, arrived here yesterday from Mauritius, having left that port on the 11th instant with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Olympia.—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,272 tons, Captain J. L. Henderson, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 13 saloon and 4 deck passengers.

S. S. Nubia.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia, 3,697 tons, Captain Garwood, left Bombay yesterday for Hongkong and intermediate ports, with the China Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Quiloa.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quiloa 4,941 tons, Captain A. S. G. Warrington, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Calle, in water ballast.

S. S. Massilia.—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,251 tons, Captain J. Thomson, will sail to-day for Glasgow via Port Said and other ports with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, Feb. 23rd. 1915.

Budrie .. Evans .. T. M. & Co
Bombay Maru .. Kurozumi .. N. Y. Kaisha
Chinkou .. Reddock .. M. M. & Co
Egyptian (Transport) .. Paur .. T. M. & Co
Lawoa .. Smith .. Dada Miya Khandwarni
New Zealand (Transport) .. Paine .. M M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Abydos .. Davis .. G. M. Carsum & Co
Daisai Maru .. Paine .. H. A. G Hoosein
Dumra .. Hobday .. B. I. S. N Co
Nurani .. Thomson .. T. M & C
Sardar .. Ockerji .. P. G. S. N. Co
Shibetoro Maru .. Nareta .. N. Y. Kaisha
Umeta .. Moxon .. B. I S N. Co
Vita .. Cammack .. M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Caledonia .. Dowell .. P & O. Co
Massillia .. Thomson .. W. & A. G. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Subarmati .. Sabudin
Bahaudin .. Ahmed } B. S N. Co.
Saraswati .. Nole
Satranji .. Hossein

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Argyle .. Wood .. T. M. & Co
Braunfels .. Northcote .. Prize Vessel
Bahrein .. Bonnet ..
Dido .. Wilkinson .. J. F. & Co
Dunera .. Dickinson .. B. I. S. N Co
Clan Gordon .. Walker .. J. F. & Co
Chantala .. Hill .. B.I.S.N. Co
Ekola .. Green .. W & A. G. & Co
Gallia .. McIntyre .. J. M. & Co
Hejaz .. Gray .. A. S. N. & Co
Mandasan Maru .. Harle ..
Olympia .. Henderson .. W. & A. G. & Co
Peter Jebsen .. Vienwejaar ..
Quiloa .. Narrington .. B. I. S. N. Co
Sceinturm .. Wilson ..
Subadar .. Crebbin .. B. I S. N. Co

Sildra .. E. Bryn .. The Bombay Co
Ujina .. Abbot .. B. I. S. N Co
Varsova .. Sharpe .. B. I S N. Co.
Varela .. Denne .. B. I. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia, (s) 1 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia, (s) 5,000 cwts. poppyseed, 1,699 teel seed, Ralli Bros.

Egyptian Transport, (s) 1,500 tons. manganose ore Tata Sons and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Chinkoa, (s) 393 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.; 250 bales hemp, S. Cooverjee and Co.; 177 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 500 cwts. ajmaseed, R. Purshottam; 2,002 cwts. myrabolems, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

Alesia, (s) 600 cwts. mustardseed, 400 cashewnuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

New Zealand Transport, (s) 1,000 tons manganose ore, The Central India Mining Co.; 500 tons manganose ore, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

New Zealand Transport, (s) 990 cwts. jewaree, 6,000 cwts. casterseed, 1,800 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Egyptian Transport, (s) 700 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 4,750 cwts. casterseed, 2,002 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nurani, (s) 709 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Abydos, (s) 100 bales cotton. W. Pavri and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shibetoro Maru, (s) 300 bales cotton. T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Bombay Maru, (s) 2 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 30 cwts. dry chillies., 38 cwts. gum arabic, 18 bales spindle bandings, N. M. A. Poonawalla.

Mandasan Maru, (s) 1,000 bales cotton. N M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 700 bales coton, H. Nensey and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.; 2,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Nore, (s) 300 bales cotton. Tata Sons and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru, (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Mandasan Maru, (s) 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru, (s) 220 cwts. Myrabolems, 55 cwts. gumarabic. 2 cwts. almond seed., 3 cwts. almonds, C. Maneckjee.

Mandasan Maru, (s) 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Bombay Maru, (s) 500 bales cotton tw Ebrahim and Co.; 50 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru, (s) 100 bales cotton twi M. Amersey and Co.; 12 cwts. toor dall, L. Harjeewan; 250 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Mandasan Maru, (s) 3,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Dunera from Calcutta, Agents, M. M. and Co.; 1,638 bales gunny bags; 278 bales h. cloth; 11 packages h. rope; 294 coils m. rope; 43 bundles hemp line; 21 packages jute spun yarn; 64 bundles twine; 375 bales cotton waste; 5 cases cotton goods; 35 cases iron nails 15 cases hair oil; 5 cases medicine; 213 cases provisions; 50 casks r. l. oil; 30 casks and 200 drums boiled linseed oil; 20 cases candles; 3 bundles woollen carpets; 10 cases umbrellas; 2 cases and 20 bundles umbrellas materials; 32 cases cakes; 15 chests tea; 5 bags long pepper; 2,045 bags betelnuts; 59 bags sugar; 130 pieces pig lead; 50 bales paper; 12 bundles big cardamoms; 7,915 bags rice.

S. S. Subalar from Calcutta and coast, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., 23 drums methy spirits; 50 cases candles; 1 case soap; 16 coils hemp rope; 80 bags, gunnies; 23 bundles canes; 1,949 bales cotton; 159 jottas coir yarn; 99 jottas and 22 coils coir rope; 119 bags and 1 packet coffee; 50 casks J. nut oil; 24 bags senna; 5 bales coir fibre; 155 bales paper; 478 bags pepper; 91 bags and 25 baskets ginger; 29 bundles dry chillies; 76 bundles cardamoms; 8 bundles cardamoms rice; 2 bundles cardamoms husks; 47 bags cocoanuts; 15 bundles stone moss; 1 bundle fishmaws; 22 bundles shark fins; 3 chests, 118 half chests, 59 cases, and 24 bundles tea; 1,306 pieces and 77 bundles scantlings; 31 pieces planks; 11 bundles packing boards; 21 bags sandal wood; 1 bag sandal wood dust.

S. S. Varela from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co., 955 bundles and 1 case wet dates; 1 bag dry dates; 2 bundles specie.

S. S. Caledonia from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co., 7 parcels assays; 24 boxes bar gold; 6 boxes gold coins; 316 bars silver; 1 box pears; 10 cases saffron; 12 cases cigaretes; 36 cases specie; 38 cases, 4 packages, quarter casks wine; 50 kegs grapes; 27 casks cement; 41 casks ivory; 1 case colour.

HAV BALES ON FIRE.

A fire broke out about two o'clock yesterday morning in about sixty bales of compressed hay lying on an open piece of land at Mount Road, Mazagon. It was put out in about twenty minutes. The hay belonged to Dewji Bhirma. The damage is estimated about Rs. 100.

FATAL FALL.

The eaves of a chawl at Kamatipura, on which two persons named Sajna Kana, aged 30 and Moses Solomon, a Jew, aged 25, were standing on Monday, suddenly gave way, with the result that the two men fell to the ground from a height of about 30 feet. Sajna was killed on the spot, and Moses was seriously injured, and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

RUN OVER BY A TAXI CAB.

Yesterday, near the Marine Lines Station, a lascar named Jeewa Rama, aged about 35, tried to run across the road, whilst Mr. C. S. Davar was proceeding in a motor car towards Walkeshwar. He was struck by the car's left mud-guard and knocked down, and then run over by taxi car No. 3034 which was immediately behind the motor-car. Jeewa was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Wakta Raja, a Marwari shroff, has reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments and pearls of the collective value of Rs. 8,638 from his shop in Khatarali, Kandawadi.

The American Vice-Consul at Nottingham Mr. Cutright, has been recalled for being Pro-German and expressing Pro-German sentiments. His friends say, he was the victim of circumstances a letter being printed which he meant to be private.

CALCUTTA PIECE-GOODS MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

"Commerce" states:—The Calcutta piece goods market has experienced somewhat of a setback during the past week.

Grey shirtings:—The demand from up-country districts which have been the support of the market recently has fallen away, and no improvement is yet experienced from those districts which have so far done nothing. Values are only steady with a declining tendency. Makers' high prices check any attempts at forward business.

Dhooties:—On a smaller scale forward business has again been done in dhooties, but dealers are not anxious to buy at higher prices now required. Prices for ready goods have been irregular.

Whites:—Ready goods still continue to move freely and a few lines to arrive have been placed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper stood unchanged at Rs. 92¼ and Rs. 92 3/8.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97½.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone: steady.
White Pessi 85 per cent April-May ...Rs. 7-7, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi, April-May .....Rs. 7-2-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. N. C. Ready.....Rs. 43, R. D. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.....Rs. 48, R. D. per candy.
Linseed. Tone quiet.
Ready .....Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat .....Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Tone quiet.
Ready .....Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone quiet.
Sholapur .....Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.
Madras .....Rs. 30, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone quiet.
Ready .....Rs. 6-13-6, R. D. per cwt.
Forward April-May .....Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-9, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone quiet.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 8-8, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni.....Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .....Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore .....Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

TRUSTEES' SUIT COMPROMISED

(*Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Davar.*)

Dady Nusservanjee Dady and ors. *v.* Hirji Ardeshir Dady & ors.

The plaintiffs in the above suit were trustees of the Framjee Cowasjee Atashbheram. The defendant were trustees of the "Cadmi Ghambar Charity." There were certain disputes between the two sets of trustees which were finally compromised and all the parties, except Hirji Ardeshir Dady, one of the trustees of the Ghambar Charity, agreed to the terms of settlement.

On the 9th of January last the matter came on before His Lordship Sir Dinshaw Davar by way of a motion to have the compromise recorded. His Lordship held that the settlement could be recorded only with the consent of all the parties, and as Hirjee Dadysett objected, His Lordship could not proceed. The matter was then adjourned to allow of two new trustees being made parties to the suit in place of two trustees deceased. This was done and the suit came on bfore his Lordship yesterday.

The facts of the case were these. In about 1880,—the then trustees of the Altashbheram were in want of funds to provide *otlas* in the Atashbheram grounds to enable the Parsis to hold feasts there and for other charitable purposes. The Ghambar trustees offered to spend Rs. 30,000 on building the *otlas*, in the compound of the Atashbheram alienated to them by the then trustees of the Atashbheram for the purpose. Among other conditions was that if the Atasbheram trustees wanted the *otlas* back, they could get them only on payment of the monies expended by the Ghambar trustees on building them.

The plaintiffs, who were the present trustees of the "Atashbheram," filed this suit to have it declared that the agreement to alienate the Atashbheram land to the Ghambar trustees was invalid being ultra vires of the then trustees who entered into it, and that they were entitled to resume possession of the land with the buildings thereon and furniture in such buildings.

The suit was then compromised on certain terms the chief of these being that the trustees of the Atashbheram should pay Rs. 12,000 to the Ghambar trustees by twelve equal annual instalments of Rs. 1,000 each and that on payment of the first of such instalments the possession of land and *otlas* should be given over to the Atashbheram trustees.

The Ghambar trustees were to be allowed to use the *otlas* for the purpose of giving Ghambar feasts free of costs.

To these terms all the Ghambar trustees except Hirjee Ardeshir Dady, agreed. The contention of the first defendant was that the agreement entered into by old trustees was perfectly valid, the Ghambar trustees had spent nearly Rs. 75,000 on building and furnishing the *otlas*, and if the plaintiffs wanted the land and *otlas* back they must, according to the agreement repay the above sum to the Ghambar trustees. In view of the above condition it would be a breach of trust to accept Rs. 12,000 offered to them. He also pleaded that the defendants were in adverse possession for 12 years, and therefore the right of the plaintiffs in the land and buildings claimed was extinguished.

Mr Jehangir H. Vakil with the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bhadurjee and Mr. Kanga appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Daver and Mr. Tarapore appeared for defendants No. 2 to 7.

After Mr. Bhadurjee had read his client's affidavit His Lordship called the first defendant in the witness box and asked him whether he understood the responsibility he was taking in fighting that suit. His Lordship pointed out that the defendant against the wishes of all the other trustees and warned him not to allow himself to be misled into the belief that simply because he was a trustee he would not have to pay the whole costs himself, if His Lordship thought that the defence was an absolutely vexatious one.

After consultation with his legal advisers the defendant consented to the compromise which was accordingly recorded. The Court passed a decree in terms of the compromise.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Payne & Co.

Attorneys for the first defendant: Messrs Patell and Ezekiel.

Attorneys for defendants 2 to 7 Messrs Dastur and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

DISPUTE OVER SALE OF CANDLE FACTOR

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

Messrs. Panachand Khubchand *v.* Nazimah Framji Daruvala and others.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff's firm to recover a sum of Rs. 3,385-14-3 from the defendants the sum being the balance due by them in respect of the purchase of a candle factory. Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendants who were three in number were absent.

Shortly the plaint alleged that the plaintiffs were the owners of a candle factory at Grant Road. The defendants agreed to purchase the factory from them on 9th February, 1911, for a sum of Rs. 12,225. They paid Rs. 225 in cash to the plaintiffs at the time of purchase and mortgaged the factory back to the plaintiffs for Rs. 12,000. The condition of the mortgage was that if there was any breach in the payment by instalments by the defendants, the plaintiffs were to sell the factory and credit the price realised from sale to the defendants' account. In accordance with the terms of the mortgage the plaintiffs sold the factory and credited the price realised to the defendants' account. They filed the present suit to recover the balance due viz. Rs. 3,385-14-3.

After evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs was given his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with interest on Rs. 9 300-10-3 from 9th June, 1914, to date, costs and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

A COMMI SION AGENT'S CLAIM.

Oosman Jamal *v.* Darbar Sai Vala Bhima.

This suit was filed by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 3,000 from him.

The defendant is a ruling chief of Bilkha in Kathiawar .The plaintiff alleged that he acted as commissrion agent for the defendant.

As such agent, he paid Rs. 3,000 on the defendant's behalf to Mr. H. A. Wadya Bar-at-Law, for some legal work done by him for the defendant. He filed the present suit to recover that amount from the defendant, as he was not yet paid that sum by him.

Mr. J. D. Davara appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared the defendant.

Mr. Davar stated that the suit was on Mr. Justice Beaman's board on 22nd December. At that time as the defendant raised the defence that he was a ruling chief, and could not be sued his Lordship had granted an adjournment. Then the plaintiff's attorneys asked for a certificate from the defendant that he was a ruling chief and consented that on such production of a certificate they would consider whether to withdraw the suit or not. But nothing was done; and ultimately they filed a written statement. Mr. Mehta submitted that his defence was that the plaintiff never acted as commission agent, for the defendant.

His Lordship said that in view of the written statement he would transfer the suit to the long cause list. Mr. Davar submitted that he did not desire that the suit should be transferred to the long cause list; and in that case he submitted that he should be allowed to withdraw this suit with liberty to file a fresh suit.

His Lordship allowed the suit to be withdrawn with liberty to file a fresh suit; the plaintiff to pay the costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinsha and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Messrs. Purnanand and Co.

SHAREHOLDER'S PAYMENT OF CALLS

The Indian Peninsular and Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. *v.* C. P. Ramswami Iyer.

This suit was filed by the plaintiff Company to recover a sum of Rs. 1,000 from the defendant, the sum due being the payment on calls in respect of 50 shares of the Company held by the defendant.

Mr. J. H. Vakeel holding Mr. Inverarity's brief appeared for the plaintiffs.

On 8th November 1911, the defendant was allotted 50 shares by the plaintiff Company. Rs. 5 per share were paid by the defendant at the time of the allotment. Calls of Rs. 20 per share were made by the Company on all the shareholders in 1912. As such calls (being Rs. 1,000 for 50 shares) were not paid, the plaintiffs filed the present suit to recover that amount.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,000 with interest at 6 per cent. from 15th January 1913 and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Payne and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED DAFAMATION.

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.*)

Kachhia Mathur Haribhai *v.* Kachhia Mathur Khushal.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, District Judge of Ahmedabad who confirmed the decree of the first court.

The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 500 as damages for the defamatory words used in the notice written and given by the defendant to the caste was lowered and he suffered in the caste was lowered and that on payment of the first of such instalments the possession of land and *otlas* should be given over to the Atashbheram trustees.

To these terms all the Ghambar trustees except Hirjee Ardeshir Dady, agreed. The contention of the first defendant was that the agreement entered into by old trustees was perfectly valid, the Ghambar trustees had spent nearly Rs. 75,000 on building and furnishing the *otlas*, and if the plaintiffs wanted the land and *otlas* back they must, according to the agreement repay the above sum to the Ghambar trustees. In view of the above condition it would be a breach of trust to accept Rs. 12,000 offered to them. He also pleaded that the defendants were in adverse possession for 12 years, and therefore the right of the plaintiffs in the land and buildings claimed was extinguished.

Mr Jehangir H. Vakil with the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bhadurjee and Mr. Kanga appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Daver and Mr. Tarapore appeared for defendants No. 2 to 7.

After Mr. Bhadurjee had read his client's affidavit His Lordship called the first defendant in the witness box and asked him whether he understood the responsibility he was taking in fighting that suit. His Lordship pointed out that the defendant against the wishes of all the other trustees and warned him not to allow himself to be misled into the belief that simply because he was a trustee he would not have to pay the whole costs himself, if His Lordship thought that the defence was an absolutely vexatious one.

After consultation with his legal advisers the defendant consented to the compromise which was accordingly recorded. The Court passed a decree in terms of the compromise.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Payne & Co.

Attorneys for the first defendant: Messrs Patell and Ezekiel.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, 5th Day, 1st race starts at 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for a Trustee of the Port,, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.

Bombay Country Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, Ordinary General Meeting, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, 2 p.m.

Students Brotherhood, public condolence meeting in connection with the death of Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Wacha presiding, Prarathana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m. Lecture by Prof. N. G. Welinkar on "The meaning of success," 6-30 p.m.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties: only one show at 6-30 when the popular pantonime "Robinson Crusoe" will be presented for the last time. To-night the 10 o'clock show at the Racquet Court, Colaba.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads.

Bombay Club, half-yearly General Meeting, Club House, 6-30 p.m.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, 29th Annual General Meeting, Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Childrens' Party at Government House, 5 p.m.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties, Grand Gala Night, The Revusical Comedy, "The Girl in the Music Shop."

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

Parsi Writers' Association, annual General Meeting, Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Salsette with English Mails, due 11 a.m.

Bombay Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association, annual general meeting, Canada Building, Fort, 5-30 p.m.

Elphinstone High School, Prize Distribution 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

Bombay Medical Union, Annual General Meeting, Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier Road, 7-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 28.

Meeting of the past and present Students' Jubilee of the New High School, Excelsior Theatre, 10-30 a.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.

Holi Holiday.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

Bombay Corporation's Dinner to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 and 9-45..

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BENT—On Tuesday, at 14, Store Road, Ballygunge, to William Bent, a daughter

KEAY—At Madras, on 12th instant, to Mr. & Mrs. Lzle Keay, a son.

HILL—On the 15th January, 1915, at 3, Heavitree Park, Exeter, the wife Major H. C. Hill, 110th Mahrattas, I.D.F., of a son.

BETROTHAL.

DANIELL—DALRYMPLE—The engagement is announced of Capt. William Raymond Daniell, 123rd Outram's Rifles, son of the late Lt.-Col. E. S. Daniell, 102nd Royal Dublin Fusilers; and Mrs. Daniell and Marguerite May, daughter of the late David John Dalrymple and Mrs. Dalrymple of the Observatory, Crowborough, Sussex.

HULME—HALL—A marriage has been arranged and will take place on Saturday, March 6th 1915, at St. Thomas's Church, Dehra Doon, between Eric Courtenay, fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Brunel Hulme of Durban, Natal and Frances Ethel, eldest daughter of the late Richard Fairey and of Mrs. Hall Finchley, London.

DEATHS.

RUSSELL—On the 18th February, at No. 5, Chowringhee Place, Georgiana Harriet relict of the late George Houston Russell of Glasgow, and second daughter of the late A. W. Christiana.

BORRADAILE—On the 14th January, 1915, suddenly, at Easthourne, Maria Martha Borradaile of 3, Victoria Road, Kensington, widow of Lieut.-Colonel George Edwin Borradaile, 63rd Regiment and mother of Major B. Borradaile, Royal Engineers.

ROSS—On the 14th of February, 1915, her 37th birthday, in Serbia, Dr. Elizabeth Ness MacBean Ross, recently in practice in Persia.

WALLACE—On the 14th January, 1915, at 35, Eaton Place, Kemp Town, Brighton, Lieut.-General R. R. Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, in his 85th year.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Feb. 24.

Parades for the week ending February 27th:—

To-day Wednesday 24th.—Fort 7-15 a.m. "A" and "B" Troops. Rendezvous Fort Riding School. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles.

Thursday 25th—5-30 p.m. parade at the Fort Riding Schol for non-efficients. Dress—Mufti.

Friday 26th.—Signalling Class 7 a.m. at Santa Cruz Riding School. Dress—Mufti.

Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.

Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from the 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

Leave.—The undermentioned N. C. Officer is granted leave on Medical Certificate until 5th March:—

Corporal R. Ellis.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.

Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 24.

75. Week end Camp.—"B" & "G" Companies will parade at Church Gate Station at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday February 27th and proceed to Camp.

"F" Coy. will parade on Sunday evening February 28th, and will bivouac at Santa Cruz; "E" Coy. will parade on Monday morning and proceed to Santa Cruz. Dress—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles. Further orders will be issued by Officers commanding above Companies.

Inspection.—The Annual Inspection by General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade will take place on Monday March 1st (Holi Holiday). All ranks including Reservists in the above Companies must attend Inspection.

1081. Mobilization Guards—The Officer Commanding "F" Company will detail 2 N.C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6 p.m. on and from 24th instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

Next for duty—"G" Company, commencing Wednesday night, March 3rd.

72. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending February 27th:—

"A" Company.—Friday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"B" Company.—Thursday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

"C" Company.—Thursday at 6-15 p.m. Company Drill at Headquarters.

Wednesday and Friday at 6 p.m. Signalling Class at Headquarters.

"D" Company.—Thursday at 5-45 p.m. at Government Telegraph Quarters.

"E" Company.—Motor Cyclist Section, will parade at Headquarters on Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Mufti.

Signallers.—Wednesday and Friday at 7-15 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

"F" Company.—Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.

"G" Company.—Thursday, at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

Every member must attend unless leave granted previously.

Bayonet Fighting.—N. C. Officers to attend class at the Boxing Room in Hummum Street at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

Recruits and Special Reserve.—Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

Motor Reserve Parade.—Thursday, at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

43. Mobilization Kit.—Kit Bags are ready for issue and can be obtained from the Clothing Stores at Headquarters between the hours of 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and 8 to 10 a.m. on Saturdays. No Kit will be issued during March. Hose tops are now available for issue to members of B., E., F. and G. Company, these should be drawn from Qr.-Mr. Stores without delay.

74. Regular Army Recruiting.—Members of this Corps desirous of enlisting into the Regular Army should apply for information to the Adjutant 2/6 Devon Regiment, Colaba, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.

76. Government Notification dated Bombay Castle 17th February 1915 is republished for information:—

No. 1393.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The Reverend James Drummond Gordon to be Honorary Chaplain, to fill an existing vacancy with effect from the 28th January 1915.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain.

Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES

By kind permission of Colonel. T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this afternoon the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 2-45 p.m.

March .....“El. Abanico” .....Javaloyes.
Overture ...“Morning, Noon and Night...” Suppe.
Idyl .....“Softlyr Unawares” .....Lincke.
Morcean ...Trot de Cavalerie”.....Rubenstein.
Selection .....“Our Miss Gibbs” .....Monckton.
Valse .....“Happy Days” .....Piercy.
Serenade .....“Andalsuse” .....Eilenberg.
Sketch .....“Down South” .....Myddleton.
Selection ...“The Girl in the Taxi”... Gilbert.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. M. Thomason and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Waleate at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencig at 6-15 p.m.

March .....Paris .....E. Mezzacapo.
Overture. L'Espori De L'Alsace. A. Hennaun.
Valse ..... Casino Tanze .....J. Gunji.
Selection on Melodious Memories ...P. Finck.
Indian ...Intermezzo Reinbard ...P. Weurich.
Serenata .....I Studenti .....E. Bucalossi.
Romancre .....“Poppies” .....N. Moret.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt. Colonel H. P. Lane and Officers the band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play the following programme of Music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

March—La Mattchiche .....Ch. Borel-Clerc.
Idyl—Softly Unawares .....Paul Lincke.
Selection—Harry Lauders Songs...J. O. Hume.
Valse—Charming .....A. Joyce.
Dance—Teasing .....H. E. Pether.
Slection—Monsieu Beaucaire ..... F. Rosse.
Serenade—La Paloma .....S. De Yradier.
Two Step—Mumblin Moss .....Dan Godfrey.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Anchor Line s.s. Massilia will sail from No. 3 Alexandra Dock on the afternoon of the 24th instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 12-30 p.m.:—

To Port Said:—Mr. A. Harissiddis, Dr. C. C. Young.

To Marseilles:—Mr. P. Davies, Mr. J. E. Moerdyk.

To Liverpool:—Miss S. M. Barker, Rev. W. J. Bensly, Dr. T. Chalmers, Mrs. Davies, and infant, Mr. W. N. Green Mr. H. King, and infant, Mr. J. V. Macdonald, Mrs. R. C. Moore, Mr. E. Prophet, Miss C. B. Slater, Mr. F. L. Smart.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting of the Members of this institution will be held in the Hall of the Library, Cavel Street, on Sunday the 28th inst. at 11 a.m.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterdayr afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding, several tenders for articles to be supplied to the Municipality were disposed of.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

A telegraphic Notification says:—

With reference to this office Notification dated 22nd January, 1915, allowing the use of the remittance code word cypher in deferred foreign telegrams exchanged between the British Dominions, and including Egypt and the Malay States.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. C. Jivarajdasa of the Theasophical Society, will deliver a public lecture at the Shri Krishna Lodge, Caval Street, Kalbadevi, at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesday, on Theosophy and Modern Thought. On Thursday Mr. Jivarajadasa will lecture on “Supernormal state of Consciousness” at the same place and hour.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague and five attacks and three deaths from smallpox were recorded in Bombay on Monday, the plague attacks being reported from Bhuleshwar and Mahim. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 63, as compared with 109 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 88 of 1913. The total numbr of rats caught was 1,950, out of which 9 turned to be plague infected. Four of these were caught in Dongri, and one each in Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Khetwadi, 2nd Nagpada and Tardeo.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

REFUSING TO JOIN HIS SHIP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the cases in which Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company charged Mahomed Hussein Abdulla and Ameer Abdur Rehman, under the Merchants' Shipping Act, with refusing to join their ships. Mr. B. H. Daruwalla appeared for the complainants, while Mr. B. Kampani defended the second accused.

Both the accused had signed the articles. The first engaged himself to work as an engine serang on the “City of Glasgow” and obtained an advance of Rs. 25. He, however, failed to join the ship on her sailing day, the 31st December. The second accused had taken an advance of Rs. 30 and undertaken to serve on “The City of Manchester” as an engine serang. He also failed to join the ship on her leaving Bombay.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The second accused, however, said he was ill at the time the ship left.

Mr. Daruwalla said cases of this type were getting very common. Substitutes could not always be found, and the masters of vessels were put to great inconvenience and sometimes had to sail with a short crew. He pressed for a heavy sentence.

The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to four weeks' and the second to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

TIME-KEEPER'S LAPSE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Monday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fern charged Samuel Lazarus, assistant timekeeper in the employ of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company, with cheating in respect of Rs. 48.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused's duty was to keep the daily muster book and prepare workmen's tickets. On Saturday last the workmen were being paid their wages; and two workmen named Ramji and Nagoo presented tickets, prepared by the accused, in the name of Gungaram and Fernandez, for Rs. 48. They drew the money, and Mr. Wallace, Head Foreman, questioned them. On statements made by them, the accused was arrested, and on looking at the books, it was found that Gangaram and Fernandez never worked during January and that no wages were due to them. Ramji and Nagoo said the tickets had been given them by the accused, who was to receive the money after it had been drawn.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company.

Caitan Marquis, a time-keeper, Samuel Lazarus, assistant time-keeper, and Govind Hirji a “mistri,” were then charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 58. On looking through the daily workmen's muster book, Mr. Wallace found that certain men had been paid wages for days on which they had not worked, and that the firm had been defrauded to the extent of Rs. 58 during December. Ramchandra and Luxman in whose names the tickets were prepared, had never worked during December. One of the workmen had been paid Rs. 27 though only Rs. 13 was due.

All the accused were convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment. They were find Rs. 75, Rs. 50 and Rs. 25, with the alternative of one month, one month and fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT,

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. L. Honeybone charged Mr. G. H. Reid with assault. Mr. B. D. Mulla appeared for the complainant, and M. J. B. Patel defended.

The complainant in his information, alleged that he was a merchant and resided at the Apollo Bunder. In pursuance of a warrant obtained under a decree of the Small Causes's Court against Mr. Reid, he went with a bailiff on the 8th February last to the gate of the Government Dockyard, and had Mr. Reid arrested when he was about to go in. He further alleged that Mr. Reid tried to break away, whereupon he went to him and asked him not to give trouble, but to go quietly with the bailiff. Thereupon, he alleged, Mr. Reid struck him on the face, causing him to bleed.

Evidence was recorded and the further hearing adjourned.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, concluded the inquest, yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindu mendicant, named Ramdas Haridas, aged about 30, who was run over by a motor car, whilst sleeping on the public road on the 17th instant. Witnesses deposed that the deceased was sleeping on the road in 8th Khetwadi Lane in front of his house at about 9-30 p.m., when car No. 1250, driven by Sadashiv Ramchandra, came up and ran over him. He died whilst being removed to hospital. Sadashiv drove away. Haridas, a mendicant, who was sleeping near the deceased said the horn was sounded and the lane was narrow and dark

Sadashiv said he was continuously blowing his horn in the street, which was very dark at the time. There was a rubbish cart on his left and a “peepul” tree, and he turned his car to the right. Hearing the alarm he stopped for about fifteen minutes and then went on. The next morning he was going to the police chowkie to report the accident when a policeman met him on the road and he went with him to the chowkie.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the liver caused by the deceased having been accidentally run over by a motor car.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MYSTERY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the coroner, concluded the enquiry, yesterday, touching the death of Ratanbai, a Hindu woman, aged about 35, who was found strangled in her room at Falkland Road on the night of the 5th instant. A witness deposed to having last seen the deceased at 9 p. m., on the night in question, when she had in her room two Pathan visitors. Deceased's son said he returned home about 9-30 p. m., and saw his mother lying dead on her cot, with a dhotor tied round her mouth and neck. Some of her ornaments were missing, and broken pieces of others were lying about. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to strangulation but by whom there was no evidence to show.

LAHORE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

It appears that the Sikhs recently arrested lived in two houses in Lahore. In one of the houses searched by the police, a sword-stick, pistol cartridges and some objectionable literature were discovered.

A man named Charan Das who was loitering near the house was also arrested.

An X-Ray examination was made in the case of the Sub-Inspector, who was wounded in the Anarkali bazar shooting case and it is hoped to extract the bullet.

A meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council fixed for the 13th March for the presentation of the Revised Financial Statement will be held at Allahabad.

PROPOSED BOMBAY ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

A prelimary meeting of anglers was held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Natural History Society to take steps to form an Anglers' Association. Mr. J. D. Inverarity presided.

The chairman said that about forty years ago an attempt had been made to form an Anglers Association, but the whole thing had eventually fizzled out. He himself had fished in the lakes near Lonavla and also in the mill tanks in Bombay, which contained fish of a peculiar and repulsive appearance.

Mr. E. Comber in explaining the objects of the meeting said:—The idea of asking you to attend this meeting was first put into my head by a friend asking me whether I thought it was not possible that something could be done in the way of stocking the new lakes at Lonavla in connection with the Tata Hydro-Electric works with sporting fish. I had heard some two or three years ago of the formation of the West of India Angling Association, of which the promoters were at Poona, and which I understand had the stocking of these lakes as one of its objects. As nothing however appeared to have been done I decided to inquire of Sir D. Tata and he told me he had heard nothing for some time past of the W.I.A.A., taking any active steps in the matter. He further assured me that a scheme for stocking the lakes would have his personal support. So far so good, but in thinking it over I quickly realised that such an undertaking would require considerable funds and that it could not be carried through by the formation of a small committee of those who would take an active part in its execution even if they were to receive in support donations of even considerable amounts. To successfully accomplish such an undertaking would, it seemed obvious require the formation of an association, strong both numerically and financially—and the question arose whether such an association was possible. To test its possibility I decided, with considerable diffidence, to ask you to meet together this evening and discuss the matter.

STOCKING IN BOMBAY.

From consideration of the Lonavla lakes my mind was turned to the possibilities of eventually greatly extending the work or undertakings of such an association if it could be started as a live and active going concern. Although the rivers on the western slopes of tht Ghats are little more than monsoon torrents, which are dry or nearly so for a considerable part of the year, combined with the tidal creeks into which they run, the whole of this Presidency has scattered through it a large number of irrigation or other tanks—some old, others recently completed and others again still under construction. If an association could successfully stock the the Lonavla lakes, why should it not be possible to stock some of the other tanks if the matter met with sufficient support. One of such tanks that I would like to especially mention is the one recently constructed by the G. I. P. Railway, at Ambarnath for the purpose of water supply to the new shunting yard at Kalyan. I have selected this tank for mention on account of its proximity to Bombay and, because it appears to me evident that in an association such as I am suggesting we shall have so look to Bombay for the majority of members. No doubt, if the Lonavla lakes were stocked there would be a certain number of railway and other employees there and a certain number of military and Government officers at Poona and elsewhere who would give their support but I don't think there is any doubt that the backbone of membership would be Bombay. If the Association was started we should therefore have to seriously consider the importance of providing stocked waters that would be got at by the majority. Though Lonavla is within a few hours of Bombay and a most pleasant change for a week-end, it appears to me that there are also possibilities even nearer home than Ambarnath.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Now the question faces us, if the general idea of the scheme meets with your approval of how we are to go about getting things started. The great thing to my mind is to make a start, even if it has primarily to be on modest lines. And to do that I think it would be wise, so far as this evening's procedure is concerned, rather than attempting to form an Anglers' Association right away, to appoint a small committee of practical men who will all undertake to go into things in a proper and genuine spirit—and that such committee should report to a meeting to be subsequently called by them their recommendations as to the formation and constitution of an angling association, their suggestions on the matter of stocking the Lonavla and possibly other lakes and any other questions that concern local angling. Before asking you to let us hear your comments or questions on all I have said this evening, I should like to mention that I have received letters expressing regret for their inability to be present this evening from a number of keen anglers who are stationed up-country. Amongst these I may mention: Col. Palin, the President of the W.I.A.A.; Col. Wodehouse, Political Resident, Kolhapur; Mr. C. A. Beatty, D.I.G., Belgaum; Mr. E. Priestly, D.S.P., Belgaum; and Mr. J. J. Harker, Executive Engineer, Nasik. All of these gentlemen have expressed their full sympathy with the scheme on its general lines and have promised support. Col. Palin too has suggested the possibility of building the proposed Association on the foundations of the W.I.A.A., although those foundations have lately been submerged in the mud of circumstances. This suggestion is I think one for the preliminary committee's consideration rather than for our decision this evening. Before closing I should also like to mention that a former well known resident of Bombay—Mr. Evans, of Evans Fraser and Co.—although it is now some years since he left us and has resided in England, is keenly interested in the general questions that are now before you and has recently expressed his willingness to support—presumably financially—any practical outcome of such a scheme as I have outlined.

Some discussion then ensued as to the steps to be taken to give definite shape to the scheme. On the motion of Mr. J. Wallace, seconded by Mr. F. F. Gordon, a resolution was passed approving of the idea of forming an Anglers' Association on the general lines of discussion. It was further resolved to appoint a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to go into the preliminary question of the scheme and report their recommendations to a further meeting to be called hereafter: Mr. Trelan; Mr. D. Craig; Mr. J. J. Harker; Mr. J. Wallace; Col. Palin; and Mr. E. R. Jackson.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

On Monday night at the Collector's bungalow at Cuddalore a dinner party was given at which his Excellency Lejeune, Governor of Pondicherry and Madame Lejeune were present. Lord Pentland proposed the toast of the French Republic.

A Proclamation has been issued as a Gazette of India Extraordinary notifying that sixty-five revenue estates at present within the United Provinces will be included in the Chief Commissionership of Delhi from April 1st.

BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.

WORK CURTAILED OWING TO THE WAR.

The annual meeting of the Bombay League of Mercy for Preventive and Rescue Work was held in the Town Hall last evening, her Excellency Lady Willingdon presiding. On the platform were the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, Sir Henry Proctor, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Hart, and the Ven. Archdeacon Barham.

The reports of the various committees were read, and from the general report we take the following extracts:—

In common with all social and commercial activities throughout the Empire, the work of the League during the latter half of the year under review has been affected by the totally unprecedented state of affairs called forth by the outbreak of the great European War. During the first eight months of the year the League's work was carried on and, in certain directions, extended. Two new workers were appointed and joined the Staff from England and Queensland, Australia, respectively, the salary of one being provided by the Special Fund, and negotiations for the engagement of a third were in progress. In Bombay and elsewhere work was prosecuted wih energy, a new assistant was engaged, and energetic measures were on the point of being adopted to raise the funds necessary for the provision of permanent buildings for the Home School, Nasik. Lady Willingdon having kindly promised her patronage, schemes for various entertainments to be held during the cold weather of 1915 were on foot, and it was hoped that a substantial sum might be obtained to place the Committee in the position to claim the fulfilment of Government's promise of a Building Grant.

WORK IN BOMBAY.

The outbreak of war at the beginning of August necessarily altered the whole position of affairs. The Building scheme had naturally to be held in abeyance, and curtailment of expenditure was immediately adopted.

Subject to the unfortunate limitation imposed by war conditions work in Bombay has been effectively carried on throughout the year. The accommodation of the Shelter has been open to all who needed relief; much visiting has been done and the workers have been able to help many. During the year the League has made itself responsible for 21 girls (and 4 infants) at Bangalore, where they are trained morally and industrially so as to enable them to make a fresh start in life.

The League has received its first legacy, namely Rs. 1,000, from the late Miss Tindall.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

At the end of this year, 1914, the balance in hand amounted to Rs. 5,533. For 1915, as assured income, there will be the Government Grant of Rs. 3,000, which falls due in April, and the Capitation Grant for a certain number of children at Nasik amounting in all to Rs. 1,100 per annum, paid quarterly. The Poona Committee have kindly promised to increase their contribution to the Nasik Home from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per mensem, or Rs. 1,200 per annum. This gives a total assured income of Rs. 5,300. The expenditure is about Rs. 1,700 per mensem or Rs. 20,400 per annum; there is therefore about Rs. 10,000 to be made up, and for this sum the Committee can look only to the generosity of the public.

The Lord Bishop said it was their next duty to express their pleaure at seeing her Excellency Lday Willingdon present that evening (applause). Her Excellency had shown a deep sympathy with good works of all kinds in this cityr, and their League was one which would essentially appeal to a lady who was so kind and generous as was Lady Willingdon. Her presence there was an indication of her interest and her sympathy, and they were deeply grateful to her (applause.)

LADY WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency said she had very deep sympathy with the work of the League as everybody who knew anything about it must have. She realised that they were doing a very great work her in Bombay and in Poona, and she hoped that work would continue, and that after the war they would be able to expand and would have no lack of funds.

Sir John Heaton said that in this time of war they had had to reconsider and revise a great many of their opinions. They had had, amongst other things, to reconsider the calls made to them for charity. He went on to say that the war Britain was fighting was one not only for their country, but also for the welfare of those poorer lands which were unable to stand by themselves. This was a war of fair-play for nations. Just as nations were entitled to fair-play, so every man, woman and child was entitled to fair play and a reasonable chance of becoming useful citizens.

That was what the League was trying to give to poor women and children. Girls placed in positions of temptation without being equipped to withstand those temptations were not given fair-play, and it seemed to him that it was there the League came in. The League gave to these girls, and to children who were living in bad surroundings wider and fuller fair-play and a better opportunity in life than they could otherwise have. That was their boast, and he thought it was a boast they were justified in making. It was one of those charities which undoubtedly did make a claim upon them that they could not afford to disregard. So long as the war lasted they might not be able to expand their work, but they ought at least to maintain it as at present. And later, when their resources were restored to what they were before, then they ought to make it their business to expand their field of work, for there was a great deal more the League could do; a great deal more it ought to do (applause).

The Lord Bishop also spoke appealing for renewed support for the League.

SPORTING NEWS.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES FOR ADDITIONAL RACE.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Gussy's ch a h Revivor, 4 years.
Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanjee and Shaik Esmails b a h Abdul 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's ch a h Shatra 13-2½, 3 yrs.
Mr. Ahmed Dawood's b a h Thorium, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ga h Powerful, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's g a h Badger 14-0, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Sweetlips 14-0, 4 yrs.
Mr. A. W. Essa's ch a h Safi 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's g a h Tawdry 13-3, 4 yrs.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Brimo, 5 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold, 4 yrs.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn, aged.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Kassum 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman 13-3, 5 yrs.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran, 5 yrs.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's g a h Ringmaster 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir 13-3 6 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph, 6 yrs.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Eldorado, 3 years.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's b a h Jingle 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13-3½, 4 years.
Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Rahee, 4 years.

HOCKEY ON SKATES.

The second game of the season was played at the Bombay Rink last night between Mr. Taft's and Mr. Batlibhoi's teams. During the first half Mr. Taft's team scored 4 goals- 2 by D. Taft and 1 by C. P. Highham and 1 by Porter.

In the second half Mr. Taft's team secured 4 goals one by Taft and 2 by C. P. Higham. Batliboi's team played a plucky game, but were outclased.

From the first it was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Taft's team would win the game, as Mr. Taft played an exceptionaly good game.r

The following were the players:—D. Taft (Capt.), C. P. Higham, Porter, T. Cashman.

Batliboi, (Senior), (Capt.), Dr. Dhondi, Batliboi (junior), B. Jijibhoi, K. Setna.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a fair attendance of shooters at a Meeting of the above Club held on Sunday last. There was just sufficient wind blowing across the traps to make the “clays” lift and twist most unexpectedly at times, and to give some very sporting shots, though the scores were somewhat adversely affected in consequence.

A 10 bird handicap sweep at unknown angles was the first event on the programme. A. Leeson with 8 kills taking 1st prize and A. W. Noble with 7 kills second prize.

Another sweep under similar conditions was won by R. Kennedy who with 8 kills and 2 handicap returned a possible, J. Cuninghame taking 2nd prize.

The Eley Cup came next, A. S. Knowles with 5 kills and 4 handicap being seen to advantage and obtaining the holdership of the Cup. J. Cuninghame taking 2nd. prize after shooting off a tie with R. E. Braithwaite and R. Kennedy.

A Competition at unknown traps and angles followed, A. Leeson with 8 kills taking first prize and W. Fraser and J. Cuninghame, each with 6 kills and 1 handicap, dividing 2nd prize.

Entries were then taken for a spoon competition. A. S. Knowles was again to the fore, with a score of 6 kills and 3 handicap. R. Kennedy with 7 kills and 1 handicap coming second. A Surprise competition was the next event, pairs of shooters firing at “coveys” of 4 birds released simultaneously, A. W. Noble and A. S. Knowles being the winners and Capt. Garwood and W. Fraser the runners up.

A Team Shoot between teams selected by A. S. Knowles and R. E. Braithwaite, in which the former's team proved the victors brought the programme to a close.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A new Vaudeville attraction is to be introduced at the Excelsior Theatre next Saturday. Handsford and Reed are clever and refined dancers, who appear in light comedy and have delighted crowded houses in the cities in the East which they have visited while touring the Warwick Major Circuit. The tit-bit of their performance is their human marionette turn, which has been performed before His Majesty King George and his family.

DACOITY WITH MURDER.

WOMAN BELABOURED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

A Jhelum correspondent reports a dacoity on the 20th inst., at village Pindori, 12 miles from Jhelum, where a gang of dacoits, about 12 in number, raided the house of a *sahukar* and carried away jewellery and cash worth a couple of thousand rupees.

The dacoits entered the premises of the money-lender in the evening and concealed themselves in a cattle trough.

When the dacoits left the house the mother-in-law of the money-lender cried out “I have recognised you all.” On hearing this they came back and belaboured the woman so severely that she died on the spot.

GOWD SARASWAT CRICKET CLUB.

The eleventh annual general meeting of this Club will be held on Sunday the 28 instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Chikikak Samooha Hall Girgaum.

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The Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, Chie Justice of the High Court, Bombay, says:—"Before I was recommended to you, I had always to send my prescriptions to London, as hitherto, no one in Bombay was able to grind Toric and Kryptoh bifocal lenses so far as I could ascertain.'

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 24, 1915.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

We have already referred briefly to the comments that were made by the judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, when delivering judgment in the Delhi conspiracy case appeal, on an article from "The New Statesman", which was republished in "India." The action of the Chief Judge, Sir Donald Johnstone, and his colleague, Mr. Justice Rattigan, raises an issue of considerable importance to the press, and it would be regrettable if it were allowed to pass without comment. It is certainly to be regretted that in a matter where the rights of the press in regard to criticism of cases are threatened, as we think on questionable grounds, certain journals in this country have gone out of their way to applaud the remarks of the judges. In the first place it is necessary to point out, with all respect to the judges of the Punjab Chief Court, that their reference to the matter was in any case *ultra vires*. The matter was not properly before the court and their comments on it were irrelevant to the issue which they had to decide. It is, we think, generally recognised as a bad principle that courts should concern themselves with persons or matters that are beyond their powers and their jurisdiction, and in this case it was admitted by the judges that it was impossible for them to take any action. If the matter had been brought before their lordships in proper form, therefore, they would have had no option but to dismiss any motion for the attachment or committal of the offending parties. But the matter was not properly before the Court at all, and we strongly protest against this *ex parte* and casual manner of dealing with a newspaper. Counsel gets up at the end of the hearing of a case and hands a newspaper up to the judges. The proper course to have adopted in such circumstances would have been to ask the counsel whether he desired to make a motion or apply for a writ of attachment, and if he did not to ask him to sit down again as the matter was not before the Court. Of course, as we have said, in this case had counsel made an application in due and proper form, and had it been dealt with according to proper procedure the judges should have promptly told him that the parties were beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. But what actually happened was that the judges gratefully accepted the copy of the newspaper concerned, and when delivering their respective judgments roundly denounced the article to which their attention had been drawn as a gross contempt of court. Apart from the fact that there can be no contempt where there is no jurisdiction, it would be a deplorable state of things if it were accepted that the courts might decide an issue of contempt without having the parties before them to hear what they might have to say. One need not go further than the Encyclopœdia Britannica, where there is an excellent article on contempt of court by a well-known authority, to learn that "the person said to be in contempt must have full notice of the proposed motion and of the grounds on which he is said to be in contempt, and the rules regulating such proceedings must be strictly complied with (*R. v. Tuck* 1906, 2 *ch.* 692)." But it may be that people who have never heard of "The New Statesman" have also never heard of the Encyclopœdia Britannica, much less of Rex v Tuck! However, that may be, the judges were clearly outside their province in allowing the matter to be brought before them in this casual manner; much more so in delivering a sort of judgment on persons, who were not given an opportunity of explaining, excusing or justifying what they had done. Legally the matter was not before them at all. The whole proceeding was *ex parte* and it will be intolerable if newspapers in this country, already subject to grave disabilities under the Press Laws, are to be liable to damaging statements from the Bench when they have not been given the opportunity of answering the offence charged against them. The handing up of a newspaper to the Bench does not constitute evidence of contempt, nor does the mere existence of the article itself do so. There must be evidence on oath of the alleged contempt and the parties must be fully heard in their defence. To answer that in this case the parties could not be brought before the Court is no excuse for what was done, but, as we have already said, was a prime reason why the judges had no business to deal with the matter at all.

Apart from the question of the propriety of the proceedings in this matter is that as to whether the article in question constituted a "contempt" either legally or morally. In the former sense technically it did not, of course, because, as we have said, there can be no contempt if there is no jurisdiction. But if we were to assume a case in which the same article had appeared in a newspaper published within the jurisdiction of the Chief Court of Lahore we should still be obliged to enter a strong protest against the grounds on which the judges held the article to constitute a "gross contempt of court." The Chief Judge said the article "consists of denunciations of the police and Indian courts, a discussion of the merits of the case with a strong bias in favour of the accused and an attempt to 'whitewash' some of them." We cannot accept this as an accurate desription of the letter published by "The New Statesman." The letter complained of the severity of the sentences passed in the lower court, criticised in detail and with considerable ability the evidence for the prosecution, spoke of the high character and reputation enjoyed by one of the accused, remarked, —and here we fully agree,—that there were features of the case which call for criticism of the police and magisterial procedure, and condemned the practice of judges disregarding the unanimous verdict of the assessors, a condemnation which we fully endorse. To say that all this or any of it is "contrary to all canons of decent journalism" or constitutes a "bad case of contempt" seems to us, with all respect to his lordship, absurd. It is legitimate criticism of matters of public interest. It is reasoned criticism. It is not mere "denunciation of the police and Indian courts" and as a criticism of the procedure of the courts it pales besides some of the denunciations of the procedure of our courts to which we are constantly treated in English journals in this country. So far as the propriety of the criticism, assuming it to be a fair criticism, at the time it was made, is concerned we have no doubt ourselves as to the right to publish it. The writer had had before him the reports of the trial and he had learnt the decision of the judge and the sentences passed. He was not bound to wait for the full text of the judgment as Mr. Justice Rattigan seems to suppose. Nor is a journal debarred, as Mr. Justice Rattigan lays down, from discussing or commenting upon a concluded trial because an appeal is to be heard at a distant date. That is a common and an admitted, and we may add, a very desirable practice. It is not "a gross violation of the accepted canons or respectable journalism." The fact of the matter is that nothing constitutes contempt unless it is calculated to or intended to interfere with the due course of justice in a case. A mere comment on a case that is *sub judice*, even when a trial is proceeding is not *per se* contempt. It is the character of the comment and its intention and probable effect that constitute the contempt. All these are questions that have to be argued out on each side when a motion for contempt is heard, and cannot legitimately be decided on the mere perusal of an article. Mr. Justice Rattigan's own description of the article, if it were correct, would indicate, on the face of it, that there was no contempt in this case. "The letter," he said, "is a somewhat puerile and prejudiced attempt of a partisan ignorant of law and procedure to vindicate his friends." By what right the judge assumed that the accused in the case were the writer's friends is best known to himself. But taking the description as it stands it does not justify the contention that the publication of the letter was a gross contempt of court. The authority we have referred to above remarks that "the courts are now slow to move unless satisfied that the statements or comments may seriously affect the course of justice." It is a pity that the judges of the Punjab Chief Court are an exception to this salutary rule.

RATIONAL OPTIMISM AND COMPLACENCY.

Judging by letters we have received from two or three correspondents, it would seem that our article of yesterday on the Process of Attrition has, in some quarters, been misunderstood and that on some of its statements a construction has been placed for which the actual matter cannot be considered a justification. No worse service could be rendered to our cause than the shifting of the main interest from the activity of the trenches to the forced passivity of the blockading fleet, a shift which would appear to exist judging by the premature assurance betrayed in some quarters as to the speedy termination of the conflict by the economic strangulation of the German Empire. The briefest glance at the facts and the most elementary examination of statistics to hand regarding the economic situation in the enemy's camp should convince us that, as yet the process of attrition is in its first stages and that, if it is a theoretical preoccupation of the Kaiser's government, it has not yet reached the stage of a menace so actively felt by the proletariat at large as to produce such a grave effect as could cause them to abandon their hopes of ultimate success. It has always been the policy of this paper to take a rationally optimistic view of the situation, and the recent developments in all the theatres of war, including the magnificent successes and unexampled vigilance of the Navy, have only enhanced the optimistic nature of our outlook. But while we are fully assured that the final success will and must rest with the Allies, we also realise that such an issue can only be achieved in all its fullness by the Empire's whole-hearted support, by the straining of every nerve and the judicious utilisation of all its *materiel*, rather than by the assumption of a complacency that has no place in reason and, if assiduously propagated, is liable to become an insidious enemy of no negligible danger to a State struggling in the throes of a battle of life and death. It is surely paradoxical, if while Ministers have seriously spoken of the summoning of all the citizens of the State to arms, lay opinion in the State, were to lull itself into a sense of dangers past and easy-going certainty of the end of an issue which is not yet in sight

The prime concern of the Allies is obviously to get the enemy off Allied soil and, so long as there is a German foot in Belgium or Northern France or Poland, there will be no room for moving the main issue of the struggle to the grey leviathans who are keeping out supplies from Hamburg and Bremen. This is the point,—at present not an inch of German territory is occupied except to a small extent in Eastern Prussia and the Vosges; the enemy's line is unbroken and the greater part of his fleet is intact if incarcerated beyond the sluices of the Keil Canal. Until we have torn Belgium and Alsace-Lorranie from his grasp, broken his line, occupied his territories and sunk or secured the surrender of his fleet, the Empire will require not the exponents of the powers of the process of attrition, but every man, horse, ship and gun which will enable it to perform this gigantic task to which it is sworn and from which it will never withdraw until the desired end is obtained. But, if the task which still lies before us is stupendous, that measure of it which we have already achieved has been fraught with the deepest significance and should be a source of the utmost satisfaction. The powerful organisation of the enemy and his cunning tactics have been frustrated in every quarter of the globe, and the combinations with which he sought to crush us have in turn been checked by the Nile, the Euphrates the Vistula, in the Vosges the Argonne and the Caucasus. The primary stroke of taking Paris barely reached even a threatening stage, thanks to the integrity of Belgium and the valour of our French allies assisted by the "contemptible little army" of General French. East and West the armies of the Allies are intact and growing and wherever the foe has concentrated and manoeuvred to strike a crushing blow Joffre, French and the Grand Duke Nicholas have outclassed and outwitted von Kluck, von Falkenhayn and von Hindenburg. At sea the swiftness of the revenge dealt by Admirals Beatty and Sturdee in the German and Pacific oceans respectively, combined with the high degree of safety of the seas for the commerce of the Allied nations, which has existed since the first stages of the war, have emphasised the supremacy of Great Britain on the seas and the might and majesty of her naval powers. In whatever direction we turn we find that hitherto all our endeavours have been crowned by their due measure of success, and that in no page of our history has the action of Great Britain been so swift, so potent and so comprehensive as during these seven months of war. Without falling into the attitude of undue complacency, which it was our intention to deplore, we can say to-day that our experience so far of this conflict leads us to look steadfastly and with the utmost confidence into the future wherein lies the hard-won and honourable victory of the Triple Entente.

Notes of the Day.

Sir Krishna Gupta's Successor.

There will be considerable disappointment in this country, we think, at the announcement that Lord Crewe has appointed Sardar Daljit Singh to be a member of the Council of India in succession to Sir Krishna Gupta. Sardar Daljit Singh is not in any way representative of any body of public opinion in India that counts and we are at a loss to understand what are his qualifications for representing his countrymen in such an important position. He was at one time a nominated member of the Punjab Legislative Council and by that route found his way to the Imperial Legisaltive Council. But he never distinguished himself as a councillor at Delhi, and he has never been regarded as a public man of any importance; in fact few people probably would know who he is if they were asked off hand, except perhaps in Jullunder where he has been an Honorary Magistrate, and those who remembered that he was a member of the Komagata Maru Committee of Enquiry, whose report has been received wtih grave dissatisfaction by almost the entire Indian press. The appointment, we repeat, is most disappointing. We want on the India Council men who are representative of the whole of India, and in whom the country as a whole has confidence.

Germany and the Neutrals.

The announcement that the "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Copenhagen learns from Hamburg that the detailed instructions given to the German submarines are, that every ship within the war zone may be regarded as an enemy and is to be torpedoed without worning or examination, should be accepted with reserve. It may be true to the extent that those were the instructions at first issued. But in view of the telegram from Washington which informed us after Mr. Bryan's conference with Count Beinstoff it was announced that Germany had ordered her ships not to attack American merchantmen and the unanimous protest of the Neutrals, we imagine that these instructions have been modified.

A Questionable Contract.

We published in these columns on Monday a reference to the Clydeside Tube Company and quoted an article from "John Bull" entitled "Tu-be or not Tu-be". We find that in its last issue, "John Bull" refers again to the matter, and complains,—very properly we think,—that an important contract has been given to the firm who are half-owners of this Company by the War Office. We quote the extract in full.

We showed in our issue of the 9th inst., in an article entitled "Tu-be or not Tu-be," that the Clydeside Tube Co., Ltd., was owned as to one-half by Messrs. Stewart and Lloyds, Ltd., of Glasgow and as to the other by a German company, a German subject and a London firm which represented in Great Britain one of the departments of Krupps, of Essen. We hear that Stewart and Lloyds Ltd., are at the moment carrying out, at Salisbury Plain, a large and important engineers contract for the War Office and whilst we do not doubt that the Company itself is quite English—or rather Scotch—we do submit that, having regard to their close financial and commercial relations with alien enemies through the Clydeside Tube Co., Ltd., the Government might have considered the superior claims in regard to this contract of British firms who make it a rule to limit their circle of business connections to their own countrymen. In matters of this kind, concerns entrusted with work for the Government of so vital a character should be above the remotest suspicion of friendly relations with the enemy.

We think there will be general agreement with that.

Town-planning in Ancient India.

A writer in the "Madras Mail" discusses this question and comes to the conclusion that there are ample proofs to show that town-planning was known to the ancient Indians. We have already referred in these columns to the testimony of Professor Geddes to some of the ancient Indian towns in the Madras Presidency, the plans of some of which were "ideal" according to him. In ancient India villages were a potential unit and the backbone of the country. Towns were few and far between. Whereas towns have come and gone, the Indian village is still there, though somewhat disorganised after such a tremendous wave of new rules and ideas and organisations. Pataliputra, which is mentioned by several of the writers on ancient India, both Asiatic and European, there is no doubt, had a well-organised and thought-out plan. The Greek Ambassador, to the Court of Chandragupta, Megasthenes, has left on record that the city was nine miles in length a mile and a half in width and was built on a narrow strip of land at the confluence of the Sone and Ganges. It had a moat 600 feet wide and 45 feet deep and was surrounded by a wall with nearly 600 towers with 64 gates. There was a regular municipal administration, and there was even a register of births and deaths. The palaces and buildings were magnificent buildings as can be seen from their ruins even at this distant date.

References in Literature.

There is ample evidence in ancient Indian literature of town-planning. Banabhatta, the writer of Kadambari, in giving a description of Ujjaini says that there were all the amenities of a civilised life, such as waterworks, bridges, temples, hostels, pleasure-grounds, halls of assembly, etc. Dr. Coomaraswamy says: "Town-planning was no secular matter, but, according to sacred traditions recorded in the ancient *Shilpashastras*, the proper place for each kind of building was strictly prescribed, as well as the measurements of the actual buildings down to the smallest mouldings." Edicts of Asoka repeatedly impress upon the public the utility of broad roads with mile-stones at regular intervals, shaded by long rows of trees, hospitals, good drinking water, rest houses, etc., all of which can only exist in a well-organised State. All the houses were generally built with small courtyards, which were important both from the sanitary and social points of view. There were small gardens inside these squares. The town was divided into so many parts according to the castes inhabiting it. There were recreations for which spaces were kept apart. The courtyards served as shafts for light and air as the city grew in population and there was congestion. As a rule the streets in Indian towns were long, narrow and sinuous, but there were also broad roads for elephant processions, which were such a great feature on festive occasions.

Free Meals for School Children.

Anyone who is conversant with Indian village life and the difficulties which the school-going children have to overcome, if they wish to learn the rudiments of education, will congratulate the Travancore State on its enlightened step, of providing the boys with a meal during the mid-day interval, which has been lately taken. In villages little boys have to trudge a long way to attend the schools, and the parents being of a very poor class find it very difficult to supply them with meals. As it is, to the parents it is a hardship to take away the boys from their hereditary work, as in a large family a few extra pice mean much, and to supply them with meals and books is an additional burden. The Travancore State has, however, solved this difficulty in a practical manner. Without resorting to State aid, they have in some parts induced the wealthy classes to contribute to the feeding of poor boys in the locality who attend school. This innovation was introduced for the first time on the 8th of February, the local ryots undertaking to feed as many as 160 children. In each district, it is now intended, to form committees whose business it will be to feed the children at mid-day.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon returned to Bombay from Poona yesterday morning.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave Bombay on the 16th March, to pay a visit to the Viceroy at Delhi.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ACTION AGAINST GERMANY.

PREMIER'S ASSURING STATEMENT

EXCITEMENT IN ITALY.

INTERVENTION WITH ALLIES DEMANDED.

In the House of Commons, Lord Charles Beresford suggested that an Allied Note should be presented stating their determination to declare foodstuffs and raw materials absolute contraband, with a view to hastening the end of the war.

Mr. Asquith replied that the Allied Governments were considering what reprisals were proper against Germany's piratical policy. The Premier added that there would certainly be a Note on the subject from Britain and he hoped it would be joint one.

A socialist movement in favour of the intervention of Italy on the side of the Allies is assuming large dimensions. Important demonstrations took place throughout the country and great enthusiasm was displayed.

Following upon a meeting at Venice in favour of Italy's intervention, the Austrian flag was publicly burned. A German beggar who molested the Italian Consul at Trieste was arrested, though he was afterwards released. The Italian population is intensely excited, and is most indignant at the attitude of the authorities who are said to have become increasingly anti-Italian.

The enemy violently bombarded Rheims on Sunday night and Monday. A Zeppelin dropped ten bombs on Calais yesterday morning, killing five civilians and slightly damaging property.

The Russians have captured Edvanko, on the Lomza Road, after a fierce battle, the enemy taking the offensive in great force.

AZAMGARH MURDER CASE.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH ASSESSORS' FINDING.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

The Sessions Judge of Azamgarh has delivered judgment in the case in which Babu Ramsevak Singh was charged with the abetment of murder of Mr. Lawrence Barber in 1913. The Judge, disagreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty of instigating the murder and convicted and sentenced him to transportation for life.

GERMANY'S PIRATICAL POLICY.

BRITISH REPRISALS RESOLVED ON.

HASTENING THE END.

REPRISALS BEING CONSIDERED

PREMIER'S ASSURING STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Lord Charles Beresford suggested that an Allied Note should be presented stating their determination to enforce stringent measures making foodstuffs and raw materials absolute contraband, with a view to hastening the end of the war.

Mr. Asquith replied that the Allied Governments were considering what reprisals were proper against Germany's policy of attacking and destroying Allied and neutral merchantmen without attempting to save the lives of civilians and innocent crews. There would certainly be a Note on the subject from Britain (cheers) and he hoped it would be a joint Note. (cheers.)

Mr. Neil Primrose announced that negotiations were proceeding for the exchange of British and German medical prisoners. He hoped that an agreement would shortly be reached.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

CREW SAVED.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Norwegian steamer Regin, Shields to Bordeaux, was sunk off Dover at 6-30 this morning.

The crew were saved.

ANILINE DYE SCHEME.

£400,000 ALREADY SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons on the Government's aniline dye scheme Mr. Runciman stated that Government had arranged to supply raw materials and intermediate products to Swiss manufacturers to be returned as finished dyes.

Government had taken the option of a manufactory at Huddersfield where some of the later processes of dyeing would be specially developed.

Arrangements had been made with several firms to purchase intermediate products. Already four hundred thousand pounds out of the million had been subscribed.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

SARDAR DALJIT SINGH APPOINTED A MEMBER.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Lord Crewe has appointed Sardar Daljit Singh to be a Member of the Council of India in succession to Sir Krishna Gupta, whose term is expiring.

Sardar Daljit Singh represents the Punjab in Imperial Legislative Council. He was recently one of the members appointed by the Government to enquire into the Komagata affair.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

A TERRIBLE MISFORTUNE.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 22.

Sarah Bernhardt has had her right leg amputated at the thigh. She showed the greatest courage and her condition is as favourable as can be expected.

In a leading article on the possibility of intervention in the war by Italy, Roumania and Greece, the Paris "Figaro" declares that the telegrams that Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador in Rome, is sending to the German Imperial Chancellor are of such a nature as to leave him in no doubt as to events which are imminent in the future. An agreement between Roumania and Bulgaria is practically complete, and everything seems to be prepared for a great upset in the East and South of Europe. Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece, adds the "Figaro," are about to enter upon the scene,—Italy and Roumania in order to bring to bear on Austria the double pressure of their Armies, and Bulgaria and Greece in order to resume amid gun shots the interrupted conversation with their hundred year old enemy at Constantinople, and this time to reach a definite solution.

The Gurjar Sabha of Bombay at its weekly meeting on Sunday passed a resolution placing on record its sense of profound grief at the death of Mr. Gokhale.

ITALY'S INTERVENTION.

STORMY SCENES IN ROME.

MANY RIOTERS INJURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Feb. 22.

An independent socialist movement in favour of the intervention of Italy on the side of the Allies is assuming large dimensions. Important demonstrations took place throughout the country yesterday, and great enthusiasm was displayed.

A huge meeting was held in Rome and counter-demonstrations were made by official socialists, but those among the audience in favour of intervention raised a riot and the police cleared the hall.

Rioting was resumed in the neighbouring streets until the police again dispersed the mob. Many rioters were injured.

CONSUL MOLESTED AT TRIESTE.

ITALIAN POPULATION EXCITED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Following upon a meeting at Venice in favour of Italy's intervention, the Austrian flag was publicly burned.

A German beggar at Trieste molested the Italian Consul, and although arrested was released, in spite of the Consul's protests. The Italian population is intensely excited, and is most indignant at the attitude of the authorities who are said to have become increasingly anti-Italian recently.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S NEW BOOK

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Sir George Birdwood's book "Sva," which is published to-morrow, comprises revised reproductions of various miscellaneous writings, chiefly Indian.

In the course of a striking preface Sir George Birdwood eloquently condemns German methods of warfare as unworthy of their Aryan origin.

War he says will not be a triumph for such methods over truth, Justice and Heaven, but will prove to be for the confirmation of the faith of mankind in Divine wisdom and love.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. A. J. R. Anderson, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut. Ashdown, Leinsters.
Captain J. A. Campbell, Suffolks.
Lieut. E. Carkeet James, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Captain F. S. Cooper, Suffolks.
Lieut.-Colonel S. Enderby, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. Fladgate, King's Royal Rifles Corps.
Captain H. Herring, Engineers.
Lieut. Jickling, Norfolks.
Lieut. E. C. May, Suffolks.
Lieut. T. D. Murray, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. L. Payne, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Stokes, Berkshires.
Captain E. St. G. Anson, East Surreys.
Lieut. D. H. Beatty, East Surreys.
Lieut. N. Earle, East Kents.
Lieut. J. F. Franks, Rifle Corps.
Captain C. Galloway, Monmouthshire Engineers.
Lieut.-Colonel C. Gosling, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. W. F. Hanna, Engineers.
Lieut. A. Heales, East Surreys.
Major F. S. Reeves, East Kents.
Captain A. T. Robinson, East Surreys.
Lieut. G. Swinton, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. Harmsworth, Irish Guards.

MISSING.

Captain B. Deane, Leinsters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The following officers' names appear in 72nd Casualty List from France and Belgium:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

S. and T. Corps:—Lieut. Rogers, Assistant Commissary.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Previously reported missing:—

2-2nd Gurkhas Jemadar Suba Singh Gurung.

1-5th Gurkhas.—Subadar Pirthi Singh Rana; Jemadar Rain Singh Gurung.

Previously reported killed:—

1-4th Gurkhas.—Subadar Major Sher Singh Rana.

GERMAN REVENGE FOR RECENT DEFEATS.

ZEPPELIN DROPS BOMBS ON CALAIS.

FIVE CIVILIANS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Feb. 23.

The evening communiqué says the enemy violently bombarded Rheims on Sunday night and Monday. There were numerous victims, who were thus made to pay for the German defeats of the last few days.

A Zeppelin dropped ten bombs on Calais this morning, killing five civilians and slightly damaging property.

Our batteries demolished a heavy gun at Lombartzyde and dispersed troops and convoys.

Between the Lys and Aisne we have made fresh progress on the Souain and Beausejour front, capturing a line of trenches and two woods and repulsing two violent counter-attacks, taking numerous prisoners and inflicting heavy loss on the enemy.

Our artillery and infantry in Argonne have asserted their superiority. Between Argonne and the Meuse we have extended and consolidated our progress at Cheppy Wood.

We have continued by fresh attacks to gain ground at Les Eparges and now hold almost all the enemy positions. We have occupied the greatest part of the village of Stosswihr in Alsace.

AN INFANTRY ENGAGEMENT.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, Feb. 22.

This afternoon's communiqué says nothing of importance has happened as far as Argonne.

We have carried an enemy trench on the outskirts of Cheppy Wood and moved forward our positions.

We have won ground at one place at Les Eparges and fallen back slightly at another.

There has been an infantry engagement on both banks of La Fecht. Three German regiments engaged our advance posts who fell back on the main line which is strongly occupied. The Germans attacked in deep formation thus suffering heavy losses.

BI-WEEKLY BULLETIN.

FIGHTING NEAR YPRES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Field-Marshal French in his bi-weekly bulletin says there have been several attacks and counter-attacks in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

The Germans at six in the morning of Sunday exploded an elaborate series of mines, destroying a trench, but a new line was established at a short distance in the rear.

German attempts to make further progress were completely foiled.

Our infantry near Givenchy after a successful bombardment captured an enemy trench which was blown up.

The Germans attempted an attack along the La Bassee canal which was easily repulsed by the artillery.

There has been an increase in artillery and rifle fire southward of the Lys.

The British have shown a marked superiority.

There have been only artillery duels on the rest of the British front.

Thick weather has handicapped the aircraft.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

TURKS THROWN ACROSS THE ITCHKHALSU.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 23.

A communique states that in engagements in the Transtchorok region the Turks were thrown across the river Itchkhalsu.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN GREAT FORCE.

RUSSIAN VICTORY AFTER FIERCE BATTLE.

EDVAKNO CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 23.

A communiqué says isolated fighting continues on the right banks of the Bobr and Narew. The guns at Ossowiecz fortress are effectively assisting in fighting in that district.

We have captured Edvakno, on the Lomza road, after a fierce battle, the enemy taking the offensive in great force.

We have captured in the Pozasnysz region several villages and five-hundred Germans.

Repeated Austrian counter-attacks East of Lupkow, in the Carpathians, have been repulsed with enormous loss. We have attacked and defeated the Austrians South-east of Stanislavoff, capturing fifteen-hundred prisoners.

GERMAN RUSH IN EAST PRUSSIA.

RUSSIAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE BEGUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—While the "Morning Post's" Petrograd Correspondent is content to claim that the German rush from East Prussia is being checked, the "Times" Petrograd Correspondent states that the Russian counter-offensive has begun.

The latter Correspondent believes the German movement is a diversion in order to conceal more important movements in Galacia. According to military opinion here it was a relieving movement following the failure of the German attack on the whole Russian front and designed to prevent the Russian pursuit. It is believed to have in fact caused a northward diversion of some of the Russian force.

The position in Galacia is becoming complicated. The Russians are across the frontier southward of Wyzkow, but the enemy hold Sxnislau equidistant from Lemburg and Czernowitz.

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT IN EAST PRUSSIA.

"VICTORY A MATHEMATICAL CERTAINTY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

"The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent points out that with one exception Russian retirements throughout the war have meant imminent Russian victories. That this rule will shortly receive further demonstration is a mathematical certainty in the minds of those who know.

A Sofia telegram received in Rome states that the War Minister has asked the Skupshtina for a credit of 2½ millions sterling for grand manoeuvres in the spring.

The trial of De Wet has been postponed *sine die* pending the arrival of necessary witnesses.

VICEROY'S WAR DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State, dated 20th February:—

News of great German offensive from East Prussia is meagre.

A Russian Communiqué says the Russian troops are gradually leaving the sphere of fighting in the Augustowo region and near Osowiec as well as Lomza, another of the fortress defending the frontier. The action is developing.

The Russian military experts observe that Novo Georgievsk is reported to be the strongest fortress in the world, while Augustowo is near Osowiec, the stronghold which once before checked the German invasion. The Germans it is believed, are anticipating the development of a menacing situation in the west when British reinforcements arrive and are endeavouring at all costs to attain an advantageous position in the east before the new British armies are concentrated.

DEATH OF COLONEL GOLDNEY.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The death is announced of Colonel Goldney.

EUROPEAN RUFUGEES FROM BAGDAD.

MOST TRYING JOURNEY TO MERSINA.

TRAMPED FOR FIVE DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAIRO, Feb. 23.

Forty Europeans from Bagdad, of whom thirty-seven are Englishmen have arrived at Alexandria on the Italian steamer Syracusa from Mersina.

They included the missionary doctor Stanley and representatives of Sir John Jackson's and Messrs Stephen Lynch's staffs, etc.

JOURNEY FROM BAGDAD.

Mr. Jones, sub-manager of the Ottoman Bank, interviewded by Reuter's representative, described the journey from Bagdad to Mersina as most trying.

About fifty passengers guarded by thirteen soldiers left Bagdad on December 13th.

They were afterwards conveyed in twenty-four carriages which were semi-circular. The only comfort was to be had by lying down. There were three in each carriage. The guard filtered away at different points.

The passengers were without guards when they reached Aleppo, where they stayed seven days and enjoyed freedom. The people were well disposed.

Thereafter they proceeded to Tarsus and stayed three weeks there in perfect liberty until one day they were found examining an antiquated gun in kiosk on a hill-top. Thereupon their movements were restricted.

They sighted a British warship passing the hills to Alexandretta.

After leaving Tarsus they tramped for five days, doing nine hours a day, falling as leep frequently through sheer patigue.

The American Consul accompanied the party and loaned them money to purchase foodstuffs which did much to sustain the party.

They arrived at Mersina thoroughly weary and were imprisoned for the night.

They were taken aboard the Syracusa under escort the next day.

The inhabitants of larger towns were well-disposed but smaller towns and villages were hostile.

The Turkish telegrams they saw, announced the derstruction of the British Navy, the German occupation of France and the Turkish occupation of Egypt.

WOMEN NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE.

The first English newspapers the party had seen since October 1st were a bundle received when British marines boarded the Syracusa off Alexandretta.

Their wives were not allowed to leave Bagdad. Dr. Johnson, a church missionary, aged seventy, remained behind to look after nine Englishwomen and their children.

Mr. Jones said they have to thank Djemal Pasha for their liberty, this Minister having given instructions permitting them to leave the country.

Djemal Pasha was formerly the Vali of Bagdad.

They had no complaint to make generally regarding their treatment and say they were not persecuted.

AIMS OF THE ALLIES.

A SUGGESTION.

In an article with the title "The Ruin of Europe?" the "Nation" says it is important and vital for the Allies to define their aims in order that the world of neutrals and their own subjects may know where they stand.

A conference of the combined nations has been proposed, and such an instrument is even less important for the waging of the war than for the establishment of peace. For there should be just as clear an opposition between our peace ideals and Germany's as between her conduct of the war and ours. Not, of course, that each of the Allies has precisely the same objects, or desires them with the same strength. Thus we are primarily interested in saving Belgium, France in restoring Alsace-Lorraine, Russia in regaining her lost influence in the Near East and in Constantinople, Japan in ending the perilous German invasion of the Far East. But all resist an effort at world domination. All must approach the council table, if they are victorious, with the consciousness that they have overcome a reactionary Power, and that they are bound to set up a Europe in which the principles of national freedom and security hold away, and "scraps of paper" again become valid bonds. All, we may say, are willing, as we are anxious, to mend and strengthen the broken tables of international law and custom. All are prepared to settle, we hope on a general definite principle, the worst grievances of nationality, and to secure them may instinctively have recourse to such expedients as the plebiscite and the collective protection of small and threatened States. All must desire a saner and juster grouping of small units joined to a milder, more acceptable, sway of the central Power. All must seek to mitigate the coming economic shock by easing the pressure of armaments. In other words, all seek an escape from the ruin which impends on if the German idea of force permeat State system, of if an indicisive reproduces the cruel anarchy of century Europe. And none sire to add to the military idea a fresh breach in Germany is beaten, she gotten gains.

GERMANY'S FORLORN HOPE.

MILITARY EXPERT'S FORECAST

POSITIONS EXAMINED.

In the following article, which appeared in "The Times" of Jan. 29th, the military critic of the paper analyses the German strength and predicts a further attempt to break through the Allies' line in the West.

War is not an exact science and can only expect to arrive at approximate estimates, but it is probably near to the truth to suppose that there are at this moment about 94 German divisions in the Western theatre and 43 in the East.

As a result there are still in the West the bulk of the Active Corps—namely, the Guard, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, and possibly the three Bavarian Corps although the position of two of the latter is uncertain. There are also the equivalent of 27 Army Corps of Reserve, Landwehr, Ersatz, and Landsturm, making up a total of 47 Army Corps, or 94 divisions. Against Russia there are only the 1st, 2nd, 11th, 17th, and 20th Active Army Corps, besides a semi-Active Corps built up round the 3rd Division of the Guard Corps. There are, besides, 31 divisions of German 2nd and 3rd line troops in the East, making up in all 21½ Army Corps, or 43 divisions.

German strengths before the arrival of the 1914 class at the front were about four-fifths of those war establishments which we usually attribute to the German formations. This means that the 47 Army Corps, the Cavalry, and the Army Troops, which should normally stand at about 2½ millions, are actually only 1,800,000, or thereabouts. The deficits are mainly in the infantry, in which it is rare now to find companies 200 strong, while units of 170, 150, and 120 men are not uncommon. We must expect our 2½ million Germans to be in front of us again very soon, but behind them the mass of the remaining reserves will be untrained men.

Let us assume that we are members of a German War Council which for the nonce is transformed into a Palace of Truth, and let us study what we should do. We should first be compelled to admit the disagreeable probability that Rumania will soon be in arms against us, and will compel our Austrian Ally to detach large forces into Hungary. We should have to admit also that Italy may not remain inactive much longer because it has become clear to Italians at last that only by participation in the war can Italian aspirations be fulfilled. We should reckon that the close of February or the early spring at latest may see these new enemies in the field, and that it is in our German interest to forestall this hostility by some vigorous blow. That is the first point.

We should then take stock of the military position of our other enemies. We should probably learn that Russia was rapidly overcoming certain grave difficulties that beset her at the opening of the war, and that possibly by March, or by May at the latest, our Eastern frontiers would be, for the first time, seriously assailed. We should know approximately, from the worthy Ostertag's reports, when the new British armies would be ready, and all these circumstances combined would suggest to us again the vital necessity for an early and vigorous resumption of the offensive.

GLOOMY HOME PROSPECT.

Looking to our own German position, we should hear with gloomy forebodings the reports read to us of the financial, commercial, and agricultural position of affairs, and being "en petit comite" we should allow that it is not pleasant to be shut up while our enemies are laying the whole world under contribution, thanks to the shield of the British Navy. We should investigate our losses and the difficulties of maintaining our supplies of war material, and we should judge that, unless something could be done, a gradual crumbling of the German military edifice before the autumn was probable.

Where, when, and how shall we strike? Looking East over uninviting and devastated Poland we should see the Russian masses like heavy clouds gathering on the horizon. For two months we have fought on the Bzura without gaining a yard and at frightful cost. Even if we strike East, what can we hope for? That the Russians, perhaps, may solemnly stroll back to the Vistula, to the Bug, to the Niemen, but only at a fatal loss to us, without any definite object that we can achieve, and with the assurance that each step in advance will only increase our difficulties and remind us more forcibly of 1812.

We should then examine the questions of Serbia and Rumania, impelled thereto by Count Tisza's objurgations. The pursuit of secondary objectives is a German weakness, but some one—old Hindenburg or other—will probably remark that mechanical transport cannot act in the hills of [illegible] and Transylvania at this season; that [illegible] of Serbia, could it be achieved, [illegible] decisive; that the absence of [illegible] men in these tombs of Aus[illegible]ight be serious if the [illegible] began to move simultaneously; and that the distant Turk was a somewhat broken reed.

THE WEST THE OBJECTIVE.

There remains the West. Here stand the bulk of our troops, the flower, the somewhat faded flower, of the German Army. Here we have gained something and have something to retain.

What we have to expect, in short, is that Germany, in view of the general situation, which is only superficially advantageous to her, may make a last violent effort in the West before the Allied Armies are all assembled. What we must be prepared to meet is the replacement of the first line German troops in the trenches by half baked levies, and the assembly at one or more points of a great mass of Active Army Corps for a last and drecisive attempt to break through. Between Arras and the Oise is not an unlikely front for such an operation, but wherever it comes we must be ready for it, and February or March are the most likely months for the attempt.

We shall all welcome a German advance. If no such advance takes place then we shall act at our own time—all the Allies and all together—so that whether we have already and finally broken the German offensive, or whether one more convulsive effort on Germany's part is still to be expected, we can make our minds easy concerning the result.

DOOM OF THE HORSE.

AMAZING GROWTH OF MOTOR USE OF ROADS.

"The extinction of the horse for passenger purposes seems now almost in sight." This is a statement in the report issued yesterday by the Board of Trade on London traffic. Horse-drawn vehicles, it is stated, continue to be supplanted with remarkable rapidity, and though some years may elapse before horse-drawn trade vehicles will disappear, the motor is adding very largely every year to the importance of communication by road.

Since 1909 the percentage of passenger journeys by road has increased by eight per cent., and the journeys by train in London have decreased to the same extent, the ratio in 1913 being 68 per cent. by road and 32 per cent. by train. These calculations are further declared to be an under-estimate of road journeys since cab-passengers are not included.

In 1913 the phenomenal number of 2,007,348,055 passengers in London was reached, or 271½ journeys per head of the population. The mode of locomotion was as follows:—

Rail	462,019,537
Tram	811,397,317
Bus	733,931,201

The bus is rapidly overhauling the tram, its passengers having increased by nearly 200 millions in the year.

The motor-bus, it is stated, stands out as the most dangerous type of vehicle responsible for street accidents, but its danger is substantially decreasing. The motor-bus is for times as fatal as the electric tram.

WAR AND FREE TRADE.

LORD CROMER ON PRODUCTION OF DYES.

Asked by a leading Unionist Free-trader, who is also a large manufacturer, to express an opinion as to what should be done in connexion with the production of aniline dyes in England, Lord Cromer writes to "The Times" as follows:—

I fear I can throw but little light on a subject the full treatment of which requires far greater knowledge of the technical facts than any which I possess. At the same time, although I have practically withdrawn from any active participation in public affairs, I am unwilling in any way to evade the responsibility of answering a question which, it may readily be admitted, places those who, like myself have always held and still hold to Free Trade principles in a position of some embarrassment. I have, moreover, no hesitation in expressing my opinion on the main principle involved.

It seems to me impossible to reconcile the various proposals which have been put forward, whether in the shape of a protective tariff, bounties, subsidies, or a guarantee on share capital, with Free Trade doctrines as they have been heretofore accepted in this country, though I admit that such measures can be justified on the ground of national emergency. My own view is that at present our first national duty is to do everything calculated to secure victory over Germany; and if, as would certainly appear to be the case, some temporary relaxation of Free Trade principles is necessary in order to attain that object, I should not hesitate to choose what I regard as the lesser of two evils. But I would urge that whatever concessions are, under the stress of circumstances, made by Free-traders, they should be of a nature to do as little damage as possible to the cause of Free Trade in the relatively remote future. I have for long been of opinion that, independently of war expenditure, the enormous sums spent of late years on social reform of various sorts would inevitably necessitate the imposition of indirect taxes for revenue purposes. It will be impossible to go on indefinitely increasing the burdens of the direct taxpayer. But I still hope that, even in the circumstances of the present emergency, we may be saved from the evils of a protective tariff. If Protection is afforded to one important branch of industry, it will almost certainly be eventually demanded by other branches. It appears to me, therefore, that Government assistance in the form of a subsidy, however generous and however prolonged, is greatly to be preferred to tariff protection. The experience of other countries shows clearly enough that, if this latter system is once established the difficulties of ever getting rid of it are almost insuperable. Moreover, a subsidy would tend to diminish, whilst Protection would tend to raise the price to the consumer.

I should add that I am only stating my personal opinion. I am unaware of the views held on this subject by those Unionist Free-traders with whom I have been formerly connected in dealing with cognate matters.

AIR GRENADIERS OF BRITISH ARMY.

Reproduced from "Sphere."

A British war Biplane starting away from a field near Hollibeke armed with bombs and gun.

U. S. AND THE WAR.

MR BRYAN'S LETTER.

A REPLY TO GRUMBLERS.

A letter of great importance was addressed by Mr. Bryan, the American Secretary of State (corresponding to the British Foreign Secretary), to Mr. Stone, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, answering point by point a series of allegations advanced by German sympathisers in the United States that the United Stafes Government has shown partiality to the Allies and hostility to Germany and Austria in its policy. The following are some of the most striking passages in this communication, which is of immense length and which virtually deals with the cases of friction with Great Britain.

As regards the British censorship on mails and letters in neutral vessels, in which the American Government is said to have acquiesed, Mr. Bryan points out that Germany as well as Great Britain has exercised this censorsip on private letters falling into her hands. Where the mail is sent open to belligerent countries and is of a private and neutral character it has not been interfered with.

A complaint is made that the United States has permitted American ships on the high seas to be searched for German and Austrian subjects by British cruisers. Mr. Bryan replies that only two American vessels have been detained or searched on the high seas. In one case vigorous representations have been made; in the other case, where it is said that certain German passengers were made to sign a promise not to take part in the war, the attention of the offending Government has been called to the matter with the declaration that such procedure, if true, is an unwarranted exercise of jurisdiction over American shipping in which the American Government will not acquiesce.

Where American ships enter British territorial waters then belligerents on board become subject to British laws. Failure to protest in these cases does not for a moment mean the abandonment of the principle for which the United States went to war in 1812. The questions are entirely different.

CONTRABAND UNDEFINED.

Mr. Bryan points out that there is no Hague Convention dealing with contraband, that the Declaration of London is not in force, and that there is no general agreement between the nations as to what is contraband and what is not. The usual practice is for each nation to declare on the outbreak of war what articles it considers absolute and conditional contraband.

It is true, he says, that neutrals may suffer thereby, but the interests of belligerents and neutrals differ on this head, and there is no tribunal to which to refer disputes. The United States Government in the past is not free from criticism for its action. When neutral it tried to restrict the list of contraband; when a belligerent it contended for as liberal a list as its conception of the necessities of the case demanded. Earnest representations have, however, been made to Great Britain regarding the seizure by her of American ships or cargoes which are *bona fide* destined to neutral ports.

Of extreme importance is the allegation that the United States has submitted without protest to British violations of the rule governing absolute contraband (goods, such as guns, etc., which are always of use to an enemy) and conditional contraband (articles such as timber, which may be of use to an enemy), laid down in the Hague Conventions, the Declaration of London, and international law.

"It will be recalled however," he says, "that American courts have established various rules bearing on these matters. The rule of 'continuous voyage (i.c., the rule that goods shipped, for example, to the neutral port of Stockholm but intended ultimately for Kiel and the German coast, shall be treated as if they were on one continuous voyage to Germany) has been not only asserted by American tribunals but also extended by them. They have exercised the right to determine from the circumstances whether the ostensible was the real destination. They have held that the shipment of contraband articles to a neutral port 'to order,' from which as a matter of fact cargoes have been shipped to the enemy, is corroborative evidence that their cargo was really destined for the enemy instead of to the neutral port of delivery."

"Thus," concludes Mr. Bryan, "it is seen that some of the doctrines which appear to bear harshly upon neutrals at the present time are analogous to or the outgrowths from policies adopted by the United States when it was a belligerent. The Government therefore cannot consistently protest against the application of the rule which it has followed in the past."

SHIPS TALK.

As to the charge that the United States Government has allowed Great Britain to interfere with American trade to neutral countries in contraband, absolute and conditional, Mr. Bryan reminds his critics that the reason why Great Britain is interfering with neutral trade is that she is superior at sea, and that whatever country has possessed naval superiority has interrupted American trade and tried to prevent articles necessary to the enemy for the prosecution of war from reaching him. But the recent Note of the United States to the British Government is the complete answer to this complaint.

Mr. Bryan gets home when he reminds his critics that while one set of persons is complaining because it is being robbed of its profit in the contraband trade with Germany, another set is demanding the prohibition of the trade in contraband, which means arms, with Great Britain.

As for the complaint that the American Government has allowed Great Britain to proclaim petrol and petroleum contraband, Mr. Bryan states that his Government has not yet concluded that petrol is improperly treated "in view of the absolute necessity of such products to the use of submarines, aeroplanes, and motors."

The "facts" of the German Ambassador in Washington as to the alleged sale by American firms of dum-dum cartridges and "riot guns" are then completely shattered by Mr. Bryan, who shows that these tales were mere fictions.

Finally comes perhaps the most cruel retort of all to a charge that the United States Government has not secured respect for American citizents with American passports. Mr. Bryan reminds his assailants that four persons have recently been apprehended who are alleged to have been German officers and to have obtained American passports fraudulently to faciliatate their return to Germany. "Such fraudulent use of passports by Germans themselves can have no other effect than to cast suspicion upon American passports."

TURKEY'S DEATH BLOW?

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" goes so far as to declare that if the catastrophe to the Ottoman army proves to be as overwhelming as the news so far to hand suggests Petrograd military circles may prove to be justified in their belief that one at any rate of the enemies of Russia has already received his death blow.

Private advices from Tiflis (adds the correspondent) state that the losses of the Turks have been stupendous. Their forces, according to the statements of prisoners, comprised the Fourth, Eighth, and Eleventh Corps, and were staffed in the higher commands by Germans who had recently been sent from Constantinople to replace Ottoman officers. It is reported that the German General Lange was in supreme command.

ANOTHER FIRE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON Feb. 23.

The third fire in the present month in east Rangoon took place this morning at three destroying twenty-seven houses, consisting of bamboo thatched huts, the occupants losing all their property worth about Rs. 3,000.

The Kaiser was passing through a village of the Aisne lately on horseback, when the horse, stepping in a puddle, flung a flake of mud against an old French woman's face. writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The Kaiser made a gesture of excuse, but the old woman, looking him squarely in the face, said in a firm voice:—"It is nothing. Sir. Such mud as that can be wiped off." The Kaiser, who caught the old woman's implication that there are other stains that are indelible, frowned, and turned his bridle without a word.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Problem of Agriculture.

"The Indian Patriot":—Dr. Harold Mann, the greatest authority that we have on agriculture, very plainly said at a recent meeting held in Baroda that the "first great want of the ryot" is money, and he criticised the policy of the Government that took as much money from the ryot as possible. All the asset the ryot possessed was his land. He wanted money not only to pay tax, but also to buy bullocks, buffaloes, agricultural implements, etc., and he was in eternal want. The first and foremost complaint could be met only by the co-operative movement which is happily taking root in the Indian soil. It is foolish to hope to advance agriculture by famishing the agriculturist. One hundred colleges like that we have in Coimbatore will fail to encourage the growth of agricultural education. The ryot must have enough to eat and to lay by, and he must have above all that peace of mind which alone will induce him to take up enthusiastically to experiments. The mycologist and the entomologist may be there, and they may be useful to advise them to beware of pests, but that is all. It is foolish to hope for improvement of agriculture when the labourer is famishing. The real agricultural problem is to raise the ryot, and then give him agricultural education.

Vagaries of the Press Act.

"The Tribune":—There is one thing peculiar about the Press Act case disposed of in the Chief Court the other day, the like of which the public have not heard. The Burmese printer of the pamphlet complained of said he had printed the same pamphlet several times in previous years but they were not found to contain objectionable matter. This time the authorities read a secondary meaning into certain passages and he contended that the ordinary reader of the pamphlet did not know anything of the hidden meaning. At any rate as a mere printer and not an author he could not be punished for what he did not do and what he could not avoid. This particular aspect of the defence deserves greater attention as it shows that the Press Act is designed to punish mechanical agents of the Press rather than writers and authors who really know what to write and what not to. A man writing something with concealed meaning which ordinary public cannot detect,—and certainly the printer cannot,—escapes punishment whereas the unsuspecting person who merely undertakes to carry out the mechanism of reproducing several thousand copies of the original is made to pay the penalty. He is in such cases really a victim,—and an innocent victim of a double wrong and deserves the sympathy of all. Really the Press Act in India is defective in many ways and the least tolerable of which is the punishment of the innocent mechanist who carrys out the orders of the author.

District Administration Report.

The "Hablul Matin":—We must confess that we were not prepared to find a history of the anarchist movement in Bengal embodied in an official document dealing with the question of local administration in Bengal. We are bound to join with our Hindu contemporaries in protesting against the view that such dangerous cults received the sanction of the Hindu religious teachers. The late Swami Vivekananda was one of the most illustrious sons of India. His memory is revered by the Moslems as much as by the Hindus. Vivekananda and his great teacher honored the Prophet of Islam as a messenger of God. The spirit of self-sacrifice, which is characteristic of the youths of Bengal at the present day is to a great extent the outcome of the teachings of Vivekananda, who preached the religion of universal love and brotherhood and not the cult of murder and dacoity. It cannot, also, be said that the Hindu parents encourage their boys to join the secret societies. As the report remarks in the most appropriate manner that "the criminals have generally come of peaceable fathers belonging to peaceable Hindu castes and occupying respectable positions." The problem of Anarchism and its suppression should be enquired into by an independent commission. We must confess, that in our view, that is a topic which has hardly any bearing upon the subject of District Administration.

Mr. Gokhale and the Punjab.

"The Tribune":—How great a place the Hon. Mr. Gokhale filled in the public life of the country will be realized by the great void created by his death. But in no part of India will the terrible loss be more forcibly brought home than in the Punjab, where Mr. Gokhale's name was one to conjure with. The visit which brought him fully in contact with the public life of this province was when he came over in February 1907 at the invitation of the Indian Association to deliver a series of lectures. The thrill of enthusiasm evoked by his visit, the magnificent ovation he received at Lahore and Amritsar, which has never been excelled in these towns, and the like of which had never been accorded before or since, except to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Whole populations rose as one man to do honour to the personality of the great patriot; he was led in triumphal processions, his carriage being dragged in the streets by hundreds of people who considered it a privilege to do so. His lectures in the Town Hall ground were attended by thousands, who literally drank his words as nector. Mr. Gokhale next visited Lahore to attend the Lahore Congress session of 1910 when he moved the resolution on the Transvaal question, and received a grand ovation. The last occasion when Mr. Gokhale came to Lahore was in 1914 to collect funds for the sufferers in the Transvaal. It is not the time to recall the dead voices of the great controversy which raged over the passive resistance struggle, but those who had the privilege to see Mr. Gokhale, as telegram after telegram came announcing some new suffering endured by Mr. Gandhi and his fellow-sufferers, suffering with the true patriotic thrill, aye the usually calm, patient and self-restrained leader feeling agitated, know how the great patriot has been cut short in the prime of life. Amid the financial troubles of the Punjab, it was no small tribute to Mr. Gokhale's personality that in one day he was able to despatch from Lahore fifteen hundred pounds sterling in cash, out of some three thousand, the share of the Punjab. That is the leader whose loss the Punjab shares with the rest of the motherland.

A romantic incident occurred at the entry of the King of Saxony into Brussels. As his motor car, escorted by soldiers, was passing along one of the main streets of the town, says the official newspaper, the "Belgian Army Courier," a well-dressed woman sprang from the ranks of onlookers towards it with hands out-stretched in a pleading attitude. Immediately in a loud and angry tone the King called out *Nein, nein.* The woman was his former wife. Mme. Toselli, who is now living in Belgium. The Royal car passed on, and she turned away repulsed into the crowd.

RAILWAY DISASTER AT KASARA.

EUROPEAN KILLED.

DRIVER AND FIREMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The G. I. P. Railway authorities inform us as follows:—

Advice has been received from Kasara that at about 6 a.m. on Tuesday morning a Down Goods Ghat train while leaving Kasara entered into and was derailed in the trap siding protecting the main line, unfortunately resulting in the death of one Mr. E. Pickins, and driver J. Morris and the fireman being seriously injured. The accident is apparently due to some mistake in signalling.

The train, which was a goods train, at the Kasara Station, received the signal intimating that the main line was clear, says another account. It is however alleged that the main line was not clear as there was an engine there, and the train, after proceeding a little, had to be turned into the trap siding, with the result that though every effort was made by the driver of the front engine to pull up the train, a part of her eventually tripped over into a ravine some forty feet below. The front engine, four brake vans and two waggons fell below. It is further alleged that the train was forced forward by the rear engine.

Mr. E. Pickings, driver of the front engine, was killed out right, whilst Morris, another driver, and a fireman were more or less seriously injured. Three other firemen received slight injuries, and driver Powell of the rear engine got a cut in the face. Morris is lying in a critical condition. One of the firemen got frightened to such an extent that he started running about and was caught with difficulty. Pickings was practically buried under the wreckage, only his feet being visible and his body was got out with great difficulty.

THE LATE MR. GOKHALE

LORD HARDINGE'S EULOGY.

IMPOSSIBLE TO FILL HIS PLACE IN PUBLIC LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning under a deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. There was a large attendance of members and the galleries were full of visitors. The Viceroy who presided, opened the meeting by referring to the premature death of Mr. Gokhale.

His Excellency said:—

It was with deep regret that on the morning of the 20th I received the sad news of the premature death during the previous night, of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, a Member of this Council. I had heard that he had been compelled by indisposition to delay his arrival in Delhi, his intention having been to come in time for the meeting of the Council to-day, and it was a great shock to me, as it must have been to us all, to learn that he had quietly passed away.

The Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was born at Kolhapur in the year 1866. I need not go into the details of his earlier life beyond mentioning that Mr. Gokhale took his degree, Bachelor of Arts, in 1884, in the University of Bombay, of which University he subsequently became a Fellow. Almost immediately afterwards he began to devote himself to the cause of education. For 20 years he served as a lecturer at the Fergusson College, Poona, specialising particularly History and Economics, a subject into which he threw himself with so much fervour and zeal that he became an acknowledged authority, and at the same time giving much of his time to establishing the College on a sound financial basis. During this period of his life he began to take a prominent part in public life and was for four years Secretary to the Provincial Congress Committee of Bombay. In 1897 he was one of the joint secretaries of the Indian National Congress and continued for many years, to labour in that capacity. In 1897 he went to England as one of the witnesses before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure and gave evidence, which was of very great importance and value. In 1900 he was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and in 1902, he was elected a representative of the Bombay Council on the Imperial Legislative Council. This office he continued to hold until the date of his death. In 1904 he was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. In 1905 he was President of the Indian National Congress and in the same year founded the Ranade Economic Institute and the Society of the Servants of India. Later on he paid several visits to England and toiled ceaselessly for the various causes he had so much at heart and I have always understood that he took a quiet, but active part in the conversations that led up to the reform of the and the other Indian Councils. Finally in 1912, he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India.

LOYAL SUPPORTER AND A FEARLESS CRITIC.

Such are some of the very distinguished services of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, but not all, for in the Council he was well-known as a speaker of conspicuous ability and wonderful eloquence, while his earnest enthusiasm, and sound judgment secured for him a commanding position among the public of this country. He was a loyal supporter of the British rule in India, but nevertheless was also on many occasions a fearless critic of the administrative methods and policy of the Government, and never hesitated to draw attention to any measure or action which in his opinion was improper or open to censure. In regard to financial and educational questions in particular his attacks were frequently most forcible and incisive, so much, indeed, so that the abilities of his opponents were frequently taxed to the utmost to meet his arguments. Though, however, a severe critic of those who opposed him he was always dignified and courteous in debate and even when unsuccessful in securing his object, impressed all who heard him not only with his skill but with his intense earnestness and desire to do what was, in his opinion, right. He took a prominent part in all the debates of importance during his period of office in the Council, especially in those relating to financial, educational and administrative questions. During my period of office the most important measure in which Mr. Gokhale was interested was the Bill to make better provision for the extension of primary education. Though he failed in inducing the Council to accept the Bill all those who heard him will remember the extraordinary force and ability with which he pressed his view.

It is also right that on this occasion I should refer to the important part taken by Mr. Gokhale in the emigration questions, and in particular that relating to the Indian immigration into South Africa. In this question, as in all other political questions, Mr. Gokhale strove ceaselessly for the amelioration of the condition of Indians and for the promotion of their welfare and in my opinion it was largely due to him and his tactful and statesmanlike attitude during his visit to South Africa that this thorny question eventually received a satisfactory solution.

PERSONAL RELATIONS.

In my personal relations with Mr. Gokhale I have always regarded him not merely as an important member of my Council but also as a friend. On ore than one occasion he has given me advice which I found to be both sound and useful and I may mention that in the South African Immigration question he rendered me most loyal and helpful assistance. It was only six months ago that I recommended to His Majesty the Kingmperor the appointment of Mr. Gokhale as Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, as a mark of recognition of his valuable services, but Mr. Gokhale, with that simplicity of nature which characterised him, gratefully acknowledged the intention, but asked to remain as he was. He has now left us and we shall feel the void he has created, for one may truly say that it will be almost impossible to fill his place in Indian public life.

I understand that the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis desires to say a few words on behalf of the non-official members of my Council and after that I propose to adjourn the Council till to-morrow as a mark of sorrowful respect towards our late friend and member the Hon. Mr. Kokhale. May he rest in peace."

SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis, who followed H. E. the Viceroy said: My Lord, as the spokesman on behalf of the Hon'ble members of this Council I beg to associate myself with your Excellency and express our profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Gokhale. Every cord that has fallen from your Excellency strikes a sympathetic cord in our hearts. Indeed, it is difficult to convey in suitable language the depth of our feeling on this sad occasion. My Lord, to me personally as to many others on this Council the loss is very great and very painful. Mr. Gokhale was a friend with whom my relations were always cordial and intimate and the friendship formed in our youth was cemented and strengthened by years of close association in public life. I feel his death has on this account been a great blow to me. The removal by death from the scene of his activities of a man like Mr. Gokhale is far more than a personal loss to his friend. It will be difficult to fill up the void created by it in Indian public life. Mr. Gokhale combined under his unassuming exterior so many rare qualities of head and heart. It was remarked sometime ago that Mr. Gokhale was sacrificing his life on the altar of the Motherland. This description is absolutely true not only with reference to any particular period of his life but almost to the whole of his life. There was hardly a moment when he was not doing something or other with the sole object of helping in the amelioration of the Indian people and he always applied himself to his work with characteristic zeal, earnestness and tenacity. He had been hard working in the public cause. He would, I am sure, have been spared long to cheer us with his genial presence. His splendid talent and unsparing industry were alike applied to the service of his country, the country he loved most and the political advancement of which he so capably advocated. When the future history of a progress in India comes to be written, Mr. Gokhale will stand out in bold relief as a strong advocate of political measures to which a good deal of that progress will be due. Mr. Gokhale's deep study of public affairs made his services invaluable and his tactful handling of them saved many a difficult situation. His participation in the settlement of the South African Indian question has been acknowledged by all to have been productive of solid results with your Excellencys wholehearted and sympathetic support and his later services in the cause of Indian education shed lustre on a life begun as a philanthropic and self-sacrificing worker in that cause. My Lord, if Mr. Gokhale is remembered for his varied and unwearied public activity his work in this Council will form a brilliant page in its history. Those among the non-Official Members who had the privilege to be his colleagues here cannot fail to miss him. By much especially for the acumen he always displayed in the discussion of the various subjects and his splendid leavening debate. But, my Lord, his brilliant example will be with us to inspire us in our humble work. Mr. Gokhale had quite a passionate fondness for the council work and even in the last days of his serious illness he was anxious to join us here. Indeed he was only prevented from making the attempt by his medical advisers. We owe it to our departed friend to pay this humble tribute to his memory."

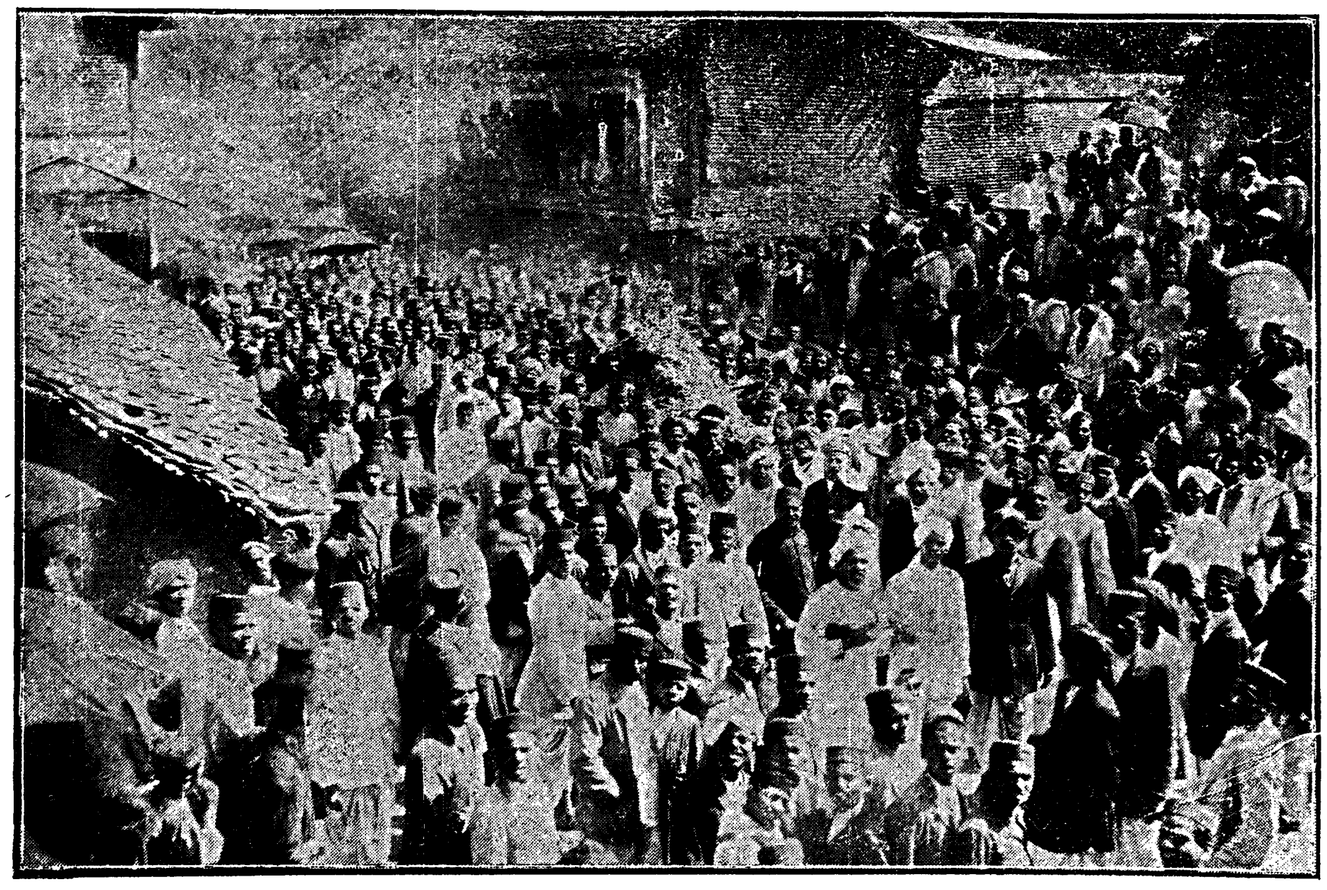
Sir Gangadhar read a message from the Hon. Mr. Achariar expressing his deep sense of loss and associated himself with the Council in their expression of profound sorrow.

His Excellency then adjourned the Council till to-morrow.

long speak to succeeding generations of young men.

The motion was passed unanimously, and the Senate adjourned.

THE LATE HON. MR. GOKHALE.



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

MEETING OF INDIANS IN LONDON.

SYMPATHETIC REFERENCES IN LONDON PRESS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The papers publish sympathetic references to the late Mr. Gokhale.

A public meeting to express the deep sense of sorrow and irreparable loss to India suffered by the death of Mr. Gokhale, is being called by Ameer Ali, Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, Abbas Ali Bey and others.

TRIBUTES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY AND REGRET

DURBAN, Feb. 23.

A memorial service for the late Mr Gokhale was held here on Sunday. Over two thousand attended and many tributes were paid to the deceased.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 23.

General Smuts has telegraphed to the Transvaal British Indian Association:—

"I learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. Gokhale. Please accept my sympathy at the loss of such an eminent statesman who served his people and Empire with much distinction."

The message was greatly appreciated by the Indian community.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 23.

The news of Mr. Gokhale's death was received here with many manifestations of regret by the Indians in every town in the Transvaal.

At a mass meeting in Johannesburg a resolution was passed deploring the irreparable loss and expressing the opinion that steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory in South Africa. It was urged that businesses should as far as possible be closed to-morrow.

CONDOLENCE MEETINGS.

PROPOSED ALL INDIA MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

A crowded open air meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held this evening in Queen's Garden. Hakim Ajmal Khan presided. Resolutions were passed expressing deep sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Gokhale and urging that a movement be set on foot to raise an all-India memorial to the illustrious deceased in recognition of his public services.

Among the speakers were Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Babu Surendranath Banerjea, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who paid eloquent tributes to the services rendered by Mr. Gokhale. There were other speakers from Delhi among whom were Mr. Mahammad Ali, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Pandit Hara Naryan Shastri, the Revd. Mr. Thomas, and Rai Sahib Mote Sagar.

A strong committee was formed to cooperate with the other provinces with a view to raise an all-India memorial.

ALIGARH, Feb. 23.

The students of the Aligarh College, assembled in a mass meeting passed a resolution recording their deep sorrow and sense of loss at the untimely and lamented death of India's noblest son, Mr. Gokhale, a true patriot, a great statesman and a most devoted servant of India.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 23.

A large public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held to-day in the Premabhoy Hall. The Hon. Sir Chinubhoy Madhowlal presided. The Chairman referred to Mr. Gokhale's career in pathetic and eulogistic terms and a resolution was adopted deeply mourning the untimely and sudden demise of their illustrous countryman.

Among the speakers were Sheth Mangaldas, Mr. Vakil, Mr. Magonbhoy, Barrister, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhoy, Dr. Joseph Benjamin, Mr. Mahomed Nazir and Mr. Kawasji Daver.

MRS. BESANT'S APPRECIATION.

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

Mrs. Besant in a special appreciation of Mr. Gokhale says that the proposal for a compromise that she recently placed before Mr. Tilak was an amendment drawn by Mr. Gokhale and that Mr. Gokhale was more desirous of the union than any others, but he would not sacrifice the Congress to that desire. She also says that Mr. Gokhale extended his "enthusiastic approval" to the Madras Parliament which she recently inaugurated. Her paper "New India" and the press were placed at Mr. Gokhale's disposal as soon as she had purchased it and Mr. Gokhale had intended to use it in preparation for the next Congress to which with improved health he had been looking forward. She exhorts Mr. Gokhale's countrymen to work harder for the Motherland because Mr. Gokhale could no longer speak for her in the forum of nations.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR'S EULOGY.

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

References continue to be made and resolutions have been passed at meetings in all parts of Southern India expressing regret at the death of Mr. Gokhale and appreciation of his services.

At a monster meeting at Coimbatore Sir Narayan Chandavarkar paid eloquent tribute to Mr. Gokhale whose death, he described, as an irreparable loss not only to this country but also to the whole British Empire. He was the one man upon whom the country counted when reforms had to be carried out. He also referred to Mr. Gokhale's work as a social and religious reformer.

PROF. WELINKAR'S TRIBUTE.

Prof. N. G. Welinkar in delivering his sermon at the Bombay Prarthana Samaj last Sunday, in referring to the death of Mr. Gokhale said:—

We are meeting this evening under the shadow of a great grief, grief that has been occasioned by a calamity which, it is not too much to describe, as a grave and serious national blow. For a great life that was lived before the eyes of us all, and that was without mistake consecrated to the most unselfish, and the most noble and the most patriotic, ends, seems to have closed quite abruptly. All India is mourning to-day the untimely death of our great leader, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. A thrill of the deepest sorrow is passing over our country from end to end, and all good Indians, whether they feel actively interested in politics or whether they do not, yet have the feeling that one of the noblest representatives of the Hindu race has been taken away from them, and that many a year must pass before the great work which he commenced, and which he carried out in such a remarkably unselfish way, can be taken up by any one gifted, even to a small extent, with the same ability, the same patriotism, the same devotion of which he gave such singular proof during his wonderous career in our midst. It is as if a great star had risen upon the horizon, and attracted the minds and wonder of all men, and then suddenly disappeared, suddenly had sunk into darkness and oblivion. For, I think, that there is no exaggeration in saying that the great work of the late Hon Mr. Gokhale had only just begun.

We continue to receive numerous reports from all parts of the Presidency, of public meetings held to express grief at the death of Mr. Gokhale. Among others resolutions of sympathy have been adopted by the Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association, the Karnatac Sabha, the Surat Municipality, the citizens of Sholapur, the citizens of Akalkot, the citizens of Bhavnagar, the Kapole community of Bombay, and the Gurjar Sabha of Bombay.

The Servants of India Society have received innumerable messages of condolence from individuals and associations all over India and from England too, among these being the Secretary of State for India, Lord Hardinge, Lord Willingdon, Lord Carmichael, Lord Pentland, the heads of all the other Provinces of India and Burma, the rulers of several Indian States, members of the Legislative Councils, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Valentine Chirol and Sir Harcourt Butler.

The Aryan Education Society's Schools the M. K. K. Mandvi School, the Sarsvat Brahman Samaj and the schools of Ghatkeper were closed on Saturday.

A letter received yesterday at Bombay from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's Santiniketan says that all were shocked to learn the grievous news and observed Saturday as a day of fast.

MR. GOKHALE'S ASHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

Mr. Gokhale's ashes are being brought to Allahabad to-morrow night and it is proposed to take them to the river in procession.

There was a large attendance of visitors at to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council and among those present were His Excellency Lord Carmichael Governor of Bengal, Sir Valentine Chirol Mr. W. R. Gourlay, C. S. and others. Sir Valentine specially came to the meeting to show his mark of respect and admiration for Mr. Gokhale with whom he came into intimate touch in the Public Services Commission and who always felt proud of Mr. Gokhale as a colleague.

A Bhavnagar correspondent wires to say that at a public meeting held at Bhavnagar on Monday under the presidentship of the Dewan a resolution was passed expressing the sorrow of the citizens of Bhavnagar at the sudden and premature death of Mr. Gokhale.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DUDGET ESTIMATES.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, when the following note on the Budget estimates prepared by Mr. Hatch was presented by Mr. J. P. Orr.

The revised estimates for 1914-15 and the original estimates for 1915-16 have been prepared in the form approved by the Finance Committee at their meeting of 10th July 1914. Detailed explanation of increase and decrease have now been given in the last column of each page of the estimates; accordingly it is unnecessary to repeat them in this note.

The revised as compared with the original budget figures for 1914-15 show an increase of 53 (the figures are in lakhs) in receipts and of 38 in expenditure, the result being that the anticipated surplus of 6,61 became a surplus of 6,76.

The budget estimates for 1915-16 show on the rereipts side an increase of 156 over the revised figures for the current year. There is an improvement in permanent revenue of 80, while interest on cash balances is estimated to show an increase of 66. On the expenditure sidp the estimates for 1915-16 exceed those of the current year by 1,81, the main item being 1,53 for interest on loans.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The opening balance in the revised estimates rfor 1914-15, is greater than that shown in the original estimates by 2,79. The second instalment of rthe 1913, loan, which was issued in March, 1914, brought in 8,00, that had not been anticipated when the budget was originally framed. As against this there was in 1913-14 a drop of 3,49 under sale-proceeds, and increased expenditure of 2,19 on acquisition.

Sale-proceeds of lands and buildings in 1914-15, are better in the revised estimates by 437, dule mainly to the receipt of 3,00 from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute which had been budgetted for in 1913-14, but was not received till 1914-15.

The date fixed for the opening of tenders for our 1914-15 loan was 4th August—the date of the declaration of war. As a result tenders at 97 or better amounted to 9,33, only (including 3,75 taken up by rthe Trust for sinking fund investment) as against 50,00 invited. Since 1st January, however, it has been found possible to place an additional 8,80 at the same price, viz., 97, making a total of 18,00 to date. It is hoped that a further 7,00 will be taken up during the current year, making 25,00 as against 50,00, originally estimated.

With the failure of the loan issue in August, expenditure was cut down in all directions. Acquisition was restricted to the narrowest limits; since the 1st January, however it has been again expanded. The result, as shown in the revised estimates, in an estimated expenditure of 33,38 under acquisition as against the original budget figure of 51,70. Police accommodation schemes have been postponed altogether, and the revised estimates show a saving of 2,94 under this head. There is a similar saving of 1,94, against poorer classes accommodati a schemes, and a saving of 2,16 against Engineer's works generally. The aggregate of all these savings results in a net decrees of 26,15 in the revised budget estimates of capital expenditure when compared with the original estimates.

For the year 1915-16, the budget estimates for capital expenditure have been prepared on normal lines. The provision for acquisition, 50,61, and for capital account works at 9,42, has been made on the assumption that it will be possible to raise a loan of 50,00. The Engineer's programme of works is appended to the estimates.

PROF. N. G. VELINKAR.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

At the Students' Brotherhood yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. R. Scott, performed the interesting ceremony of unveiling a portrait of Prof. N. G. Velinkar.

In asking Dr. Scott, to perform the ceremony, Mr. C. M. Cursetji referred to the sad death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Kokhale and observed that though they were convening a special meeting, it was their duty to express their keen sense of sorrow at the death of one of India's noblest sons.

Dr. Scott, in performing the ceremony, referred at length to the services of Mr. Velinkar to the Brotherhood and the sacrifice he had made in the cause of the students by not taking up the legal profession for which he had qualified himself. He deplored that Bombay had lost the benefit of such an educationist and the Bombay Muncipality where he was largely serving could not retain his services by paying him more.

The portrait was then unveiled and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Scott on the motion of Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

The gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

Dr. Dillon writes in the "Daily Telegraph":—"When Count Berchtold, who is a Hungarian citizen, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Burian, who is also a Hungarian, had to retire in order that the Magyar half of the Empire should have no undue advantages in the Cabinet over the Austrian half. But the Emperor had announced to Baron Burian his resolve to seize the first opportunity that should offer to profit by his services again, and the only fear entertained by Baron Burian's friends was that his sight, which is so bad that he can hardly be said to see at all, might frustrate this intention. Baron Burian, who is the son-in-law of the well-known man of deeds, Feyervary, may be said to represent the brains of latter Austrian diplomacy. The circumstance Austria has refrained from using until a calamity has arisen, against neither human brains nor [illegible] can avail, is in harmony with [illegible] of that ill-starred country."

THE GATEWAY OF INDIA

PRELIMINARY WORK COMMENCED.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

A start has been made on the preliminary work in connection with the Gateway of India scheme, and considerable progress has been made on the first section. This section comprises the building of a wall crossways from the Strand Road to a point near the corner of the Bunder, cutting off a corner which will afterwards be filled in, and will form part of the 7,700 square yards which is to be reclaimed under the scheme. Operations were started some weeks ago, when one of the Port Trust dredgers appeared at the south side of the Bunder, and removed several barges full of mud and small stones from the bed of the harbour.

DIVERS AT WORK.

Following this came barges loaded with huge concrete blocks and cranes with which to lower them, and dozens of these have been placed at the bottom. Divers are now at work levelling the ground, down below and placing the blocks in position. There are three of these divers working five hours a day each,—the maximum time an underwater worker is allowed to put in,—and their down-goings and up-comings are watched daily by small crowds of curious people. One of the divers, a "Chronicle" representative was informed yesterday, can remain at the bottom for two hours at a stretch.

The concrete blocks are to form the foundation of the new wall, and will be built up to low-water mark, above that being basalt facing, similar to the existing walls, packed with rubble, masonry or concrete. Only the first section,—the crossways wall,—is being taken in hand at present, and it is expected that very shortly the concrete bed will be built up to low-water mark, while the wall is to be completed before the monsoon.

THE NEW MOLE.

Immediately after the monsoon a start will be made with the bigger work of erecting the mole on which the Gateway is to stand, and this will have to be concluded in one working season,—that is to say, before the monsoon of next year. This mole will be in the shape of a square, built out from the end of the cross wall to a point close to the present Bunder steps, and the land reclaimed here, with the exception of 1,800 square yards, which is to be occupied by the pavilions and steps, will also be thrown into the Bunder. Altogether the Bunder will be extended by 5,900 square yards, and the present irregularly-shaped pier will become a symmetrical and spacious promenade. It is expected that the walling and reclamation, which has been undertaken by the Port Trust, will take two years to complete, and after that the Gateway itself will have to be built, so that it will be some time before the scheme is finished.

Since the designs were exhibited to the public at the Corporation offices in April last, they have been revised, and several alterations in matters of detail have been made, but the external appearance of the Gateway which is to commemorate the visit of the King-Emperor to India has not been altered, and the picture reproduced to-day shows it as it will appear when built. Mr. Wittet, the designer, is now engaged on the final designs, which will be submitted to the Government for sanction in due course.

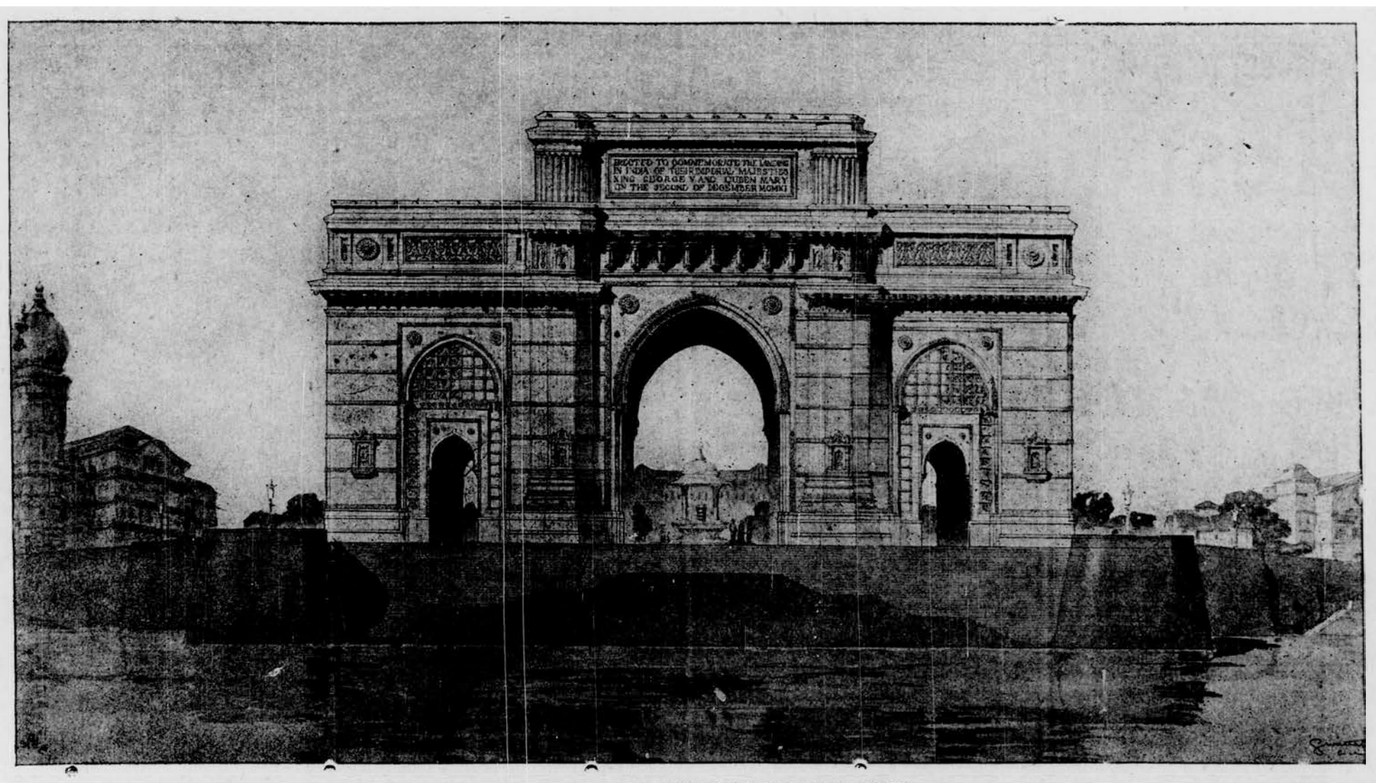
A PLACE OF BEAUTY.

The additional space on the Bunder will be very welcome, for it is very popular with both Europeans and Indians, who repair there in large numbers every evening to "eat the air," as our French friends say. When bands are playing at the Yacht Club or at other places in the vicinity, the Bunder is often uncomfortably crowded with motors and carriages, and promenaders have little room to walk about. There is a large plot of waste land opposite the Yacht Club Chambers, and the scheme includes the conversion of this into a garden, which will prove an additional attraction, and make the Bunder an ideal place in which to spend the cool hours of the evening. With a garden behind, an enlarged promenade washed on all sides by the sea, and a noble memorial Gateway looking out on to the harbour, flanked on each side by statues, the Apollo Bunder will be a place of beauty and a joy for ever.

THE PAVILIONS.

The Gateway is designed on the lines of the famous Gujerat work of the sixteenth century, which lends itself to treatment on broad monumental lines. It will stand at right angles to the approach roads, and by projecting the mole on which it is to stand into the harbour, a deep-water landing will be provided at the steps at all states of the tide. The pavilion will consist of a large central hall, with lesser halls on either side. The central hall provides the great gateway, while the side halls will be protected from the weather by stone screens to form shelters. The building will seat 500 to 600 people, and thus will obviate the necessity of erecting shamianas for the reception of distinguished arrivals in Bombay. The Gateway is to be in the white variety of [illegible] obtained from the Karodi or Malowni [illegible]s in the Thana district, and the [illegible] be roofed with domes in reinforced [illegible] the under-side being treated in

THE GATEWAY OF INDIA.


ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT
IN INDIA OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES
KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY
IN THE SECOND OF DECEMBER MCMXI

FRONT ELEVATION OF THE BUILDING.

A ZEMINDAR'S HOUSE LOOTED

PROPERTY WORTH A LAKH.

ONE SHOT DEAD AND FOUR SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

Information of another serious dacoity committed by Bengali youths of bhadralog class reached Calcutta yesterday. It is reported that on Saturday night a number of youths armed with guns and revolvers raided the house of Babu Nripendra Nath Roy of Dharail, a zemindar in the Nattore sub-division of Rajshahi District. The dacoits were opposed by about a dozen retainers of the zeminder and one of them was shot dead and four seriously wounded. The gang then looted the house and cleared off with property, notes, cash, and jewellery valued at a lakh of rupees. The officers of the Bengal C. I. D. left for the place on Sunday.

THE BANK OF BURMA AND THE LIQUIDATOR'S REMUNERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Justice Ormand last month referred *inter alia* to myself and my other colleagues of the Advisory Committee appointed by the said Hon. Court the question of the future remuneration of the Official Liquidator before fixing the same, and my Committee after careful consideration of the matter, suggested that a sum of Rs. 500 per month, inclusive of all office allowance, was in our opinion a very reasonable sum. The Official Liquidator Mr. Holdsworth thereupon made a very long affidavit claiming that he should be paid the same allowance of Rs. 1,500, and all his office allowance, the charges of his European assistants and all other charges, and contended that till this period the costs of his remuneration had come to 3 per cent. which in his opinion were not heavy, and if it was fixed at Rs. 500 he would be put to the monthly loss of Rs. 1,275, even in out-of-pockets, I may draw the attention of your readers to the scale fixed by the Bombay High Court.

Rule 653A provides that the fees to be allowed to a liquidator upon the total assets including the produce of calls on contributories realised brought to credit and not being monies received and spent or carrying on the business on any sum above one lakh is to be 1 per cent. only.

The learned Judge thought that the allowance of Rs. 600, inclusive of all office allowance was most reasonable, and required the liquidator either to accept the same or resign. He was allowed a fortnight within which to make up his mind, and my Committee in the event of Mr. Holdsworth declining to accept the same was asked to make other suggestions. By my telegram, dated 13th instant, addressed to our Rangoon Advocates, *inter alia*, submitted that the liquidation hitherto had been extremely costly and dilatory, and not beneficial to the unfortunate creditors' interests, and that the sums hitherto allowed were disproportionate to the real solid work done by liquidator. My Committee was strongly of opinion that no costly allowance was needed for future liquidation, which ought to have terminated ere this, and intimated that should the liquidator decline to agree to the Court's recommendation, the Committee prayed for the appointment of any officer of the Court on such remuneration, and suggested that Mr. Hormasji, the Deputy Registrar of the Court, who was well conversant with the liquidation, was preferred. The Committee was also prepared to supply competent Bombay men if necessary. Mr. Holdsworth having consented to act on the remuneration offered conclusively shows that the recommendation of my Committee was most reasonable. As, however, Mr. Holdsworth in his affidavit having made several unfounded attacks and gratuituous aspersions against my Committee, that has been rendering disinterested service to the said Court and to the creditors of the defunct Bank in liquidation, which have been endorsed by your contemporary "Capital," of Calcutta, in the Rangoon letter, while the matter was sub-judice, and characterised as preposterous. I fully trust, in justice to my said Committee, you will publish this letter, as the following explanation will fully satisfy your readers as to how this liquidation is going on.

It is perfectly true that in the earlier days Mr. Holdsworth wanted to sell the British-Burmah Petroleum shares to his pet syndicate at 6, 7 or 8s., but when his quotation of 6 or 7s. was received the Bombay and London markets were selling the said shares at 9s. and offers at the said price were duly communicated to the Official Liquidator, who would not countenance the sale. With regard to the disposal of the said shares at 5s., Mr. Holdsworth seems to forget that they were not disposed of by him in the open market at 5s. but the same were taken over by the unfortunate creditors at the said price when speculators had brought them down to 4s. or 3s. 6d., and Mr. Holdsworth's Syndicate would not offer anything better than the said price. The Advisory Committee and the unfortunate creditors of the Bank of Burmah are fully conversant of the reason why these shares have remained at this price and why they do not go up.

With regard to his suggestion about the disposal of Mulla Oil shares to his unknown purchasers, the Committee had long since suggested the distribution thereof among the creditors at the price offered, and if the said suggestion had been accepted the liquidation would have almost ended long ago. As the shares, according to the Official Liquidator, are practically unsaleable, I fear they will have to be disposed of in the way that has been already suggested.

With regard to the 4,600 letters written by the Official Liquidator, I think the less said the better. With my letter of the 7th of January last I forwarded to the Official Liquidator six fixed deposit receipts under one cover, for which his five printed Post Cards were received, but I don't know when the dividend will come to the hand, as it is nearly six weeks ago now. Instead of frittering away his time and energy in declaring small dividends, had the liquidator accepted my suggestions of paying one dividend to the petty creditors, instead of compelling them to send every time their Savings Bank Pass Books, and small current account books, the writing of all these unnecessary and useless letters would have been avoided and by nearly half if not three-quarters the number of creditors would have been diminished. That the suggestion ought to have deserved consideration is proved by the fact that in the case of the Peoples' Bank, Messrs. Meugnes and Dignasse, the Official Liquidators of the Peoples' Bank of India, have accepted the same, and are acting upon it with a view to arrive at a speedy and businesslike liquidation.

With regard to the realisation of the assets the Bank had in hand at the time of the closing of its doors about fifteen lakhs in hard cash, and the largest value has been realised in distributing the B. B. P. C. shares among the creditors and from my letter of the 7th ultimo, your readers will note that the number of the debtors does not exceed about two dozen. In fact, I can safely say they never exceeded about six dozens, and in most cases the parties were the same "Peter drawing and Paul endorsing."

I am quite confident that before this liquidation ends the present war will have long before ended and Belgium rebuilt.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI,

Hon. Secretary, Advisory Committee.

P. S.—The other members of the Advisory Committee are Sir Shapurji B. Bharucha, D. E. Wachha, Esq., B. De., Esq., I.C.S. (Retired), Dr. Engineer and Mr. M. A. J. Noble.

THE REWARD OF VALOUR.

HOW THE TWO INDIAN V.C.'S WERE WON.

His Majesty the King personally decorated Sepoy Khudabad Khan, of the 129th Baluchis, with the Victoria Cross at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, January 26. He has been seriously wounded, and was unable to be present when the King on the occasion of his visit to the front decorated his comrade, Naik Darwan Singh Negi, of the 39th Garhwal Rifles.

The Press Bureau has in this connexion issued a detailed account of the gallant deeds which won the Cross in each case.

SEPOY KHUDADAD KHAN.

On October 13 Khudadad Khan was one of the regimental machine gun section of the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, which was placed in a portion of the defence held by the 5th Lancers. This part of the line was subjected to very heavy bombardment, and the machine gun section in particular was singled out for especially heavy shell fire. Man after man was hit, but the brave detachment continued to serve their guns, inflicting severe loss on the enemy. Eventually one of the two guns was put out of action by a direct hit upon it by a shrapnel shell. The British officer, Captain R. F. Dill, who was commanding the section, was wounded in the head about this time, but continued in action until forced to give up the command, and was carried to the rear.

The team of the remaining gun, however, still kept on firing, under the command of an Indian havildar. The enemy afforded an excellent target at close range, and the gun did much execution. Eventually, however, the enemy, developing vastly superior forces, advanced to the attack. Regardless of the losses inflicted, the heroic gun team, fighting till the last, were bayoneted at their posts. Khudadad Khan, the sole survivor, though badly wounded, managed after a time to rejoin his company, but did not quit his gun till he had ensured that it would be valueless to the enemy.

NAIK DARWAN SINGH NEGI.

Naik Darwan Singh Negi, the second Indian to gain the V. C., belongs to the 1st Battalion 39th Garhwalis, who are much akin to the Gurkhas. At the close of November a portion of our trenches had fallen into the hands of the enemy, after a long day and night of fighting. To regain the captured trenches it fell to the lot of the Garhwalis to deliver the final assault, which, largely owing to the well-led and gallant manner in which it was conducted, was entirely successful. The attack was delivered from one flank of the line of trenches which remained in our hands. These, like all other trenches, are divided into sections by "traverses," which localise the effects of bursting shells.

The task of the Garhwalis resolved itself into the capture one by one of these sections of the trench, thus gradually forcing the enemy to evacuate some 300 yards of the line. The operation was a difficult one and complicated by the intense darkness of the night. It would have been wellnigh impossible had it not been for the dashing courage and initiative of two young British officers, one a Royal Engineer, the other belonging to a well-known regiment of the old Frontier Forces. These two officers, accompanied by a handful of Afridis, preceded the advance of the Garhwalis and advanced on the first trenches and, throwing bombs into the sections beyond the traverses as reached, they cleared the way for the head of the 39th, who were thirsting to be let go at the enemy with the bayonet.

The first company pushed forward along the narrow trenches. It soon cleared half a dozen sections, but was then brought to a standstill by a block caused by the number of prisoners captured. A second company, brought round from the rear, then jumped into the trenches ahead of the first and the remaining traverses—some dozen in all—were assaulted. By this time the blood of the Garhwalis was fully up.

The bravest of many brave men, Naik Darwan Singh Negi led furious attack after furious attack, little heeding the murderous flanking fire poured in from the German front, and up on the top of a traverse to fire when he could find no way round in the narrow ditch. First with the bayonet in the narrow alley was always Darwan Singh. Three of these small fortresses remained to be won when the gallant non-commissioned officer was wounded by bombs hurled by the enemy; two when he was hit the second time. The capture of the last found him still in the forefront, breathing not a word of his grievous hurts till his company commander saw them when he fell in.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C-9

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR THE MARCH SESSION.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday, the 13th March 1915, at 12 noon.

Before taking their seats, newly elected or nominated Additional Members will take the oath of office.

Questions asked by Honourable members and answers thereto.—

Presentation of the revised financial statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1915—16.

BILLS.

1. A Bill consolidate and amend the law relating to the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators and the appointment of Administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency—*Motion for withdrawal of the Bill.*

2. A Bill to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provisions of lights on the coast of the Province of Sind—*Second Reading.*

3. A Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments in force in the Presidency of Bombay—*Second Reading.*

4. A Bill to amend the Bombay Protection of Pilgrims Act 1887—*First Reading.*

Motions of amendments of which notices have been received.—

Discussion of matters of general public interest.—

ELECTION.

To fill the place of the Honourable Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., deceased, election of one member by the non-official Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay as their representative in the Governor General's Legislative Council under Regulation II of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Papers to be presented to the Council.—

1. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. VI of 1914 (a Bill to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Province of Sind.)

2. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. X of 1914 (a Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments in force in the Presidency of Bombay.)

3. Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 584, dated the 16th February 1915, returning with the assent of his Excellency the Governor General the authentic copy of the Bombay Town Planning Act.

All the copies of book entitled "Tarikhi Hind," history of India by Bhai Parenanand, M.A., has been declared forfeited under the Press Act and also a leaflet entitled "Musalmanoka Kiska Sath Deva Chahiye," or with whom should Mahomedans side?

The death is announced of Mr. Harry Quinborough, well-known throughout India as an actor and latterly as manager of theatrical enterprises in Calcuta.

ANOTHER TAXI-CAB DACOITY.

DRIVER SHOT DEAD.

Rs. 20,000 LOOTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

Another taxi cab dacoity was perpetrated last night in Calcutta. Four men drove to the shop of a rice merchant and demanded the cash-box containing Rs. 20,000. The cashier refused, whereupon they shot him injuring him in the hip. The dacoits conveyed the box to the car and ordered the chauffeur to drive. The man declined and was shot dead. The dacoits made off. No arrests have yet been made.

LATER.

The dacoity occurred in Belliaghatta at the firm of a Bengali rice merchant, named Babu Lalit Mohan Brindaban Chunder. From a statement made by the latter to a representative of the "Statesman" it appears that a party of Bengali students armed with pistols and axes drove up in two taxis and forced their way in. They shot the cashier in an inner room wounding him in the hip and got away with some Rs. 20,000 in cash and notes. The dead body of one of the taxi drivers was afterwards found in a canal bank near roadside, apparently shot and thrown out of the taxi.

Further particulars regarding the taxicab dacoity at Belliaghatta state that a gang of youths was led by a tall Bengali armed with a revolver with which he threatened to shoot Babus Lalit Mohan and Brindaban Chunder Saha if they made any movement to prevent the gang's entrance into their house. The remainder of the gang carried hammers, chisels, crowbars, screw-drivers and other tools. After looting the house the gang disappeared. The body of a taxi-cab driver which was found about a 1,000 yards from the house had one bullet wound in the back of the head, three in the back and some other injuries. A taxi-cab of "Charron" make has been found abandoned in Badurbagan off Upper Circular Road. The vehicle was in good running order. The money stolen amounted to over Rs. 20.000. The wounded cashier who was taken to hospital is reported to be progressing favourably.

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A source of strength for every weakly man, woman or child.

After the racking effects of fever, dysentery, cholera, colic or bowel complaints every part of the body needs strengthening. SCOTT'S Emulsion never fails to build up weakly men, women and children. It enriches the blood and nourishes the tissues, nerves and brain. You will assuredly gain an an increase in weight and strength by taking this pure strengthmaker. Insist on

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RETAIL GOODS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

SALE from MARCH 1st

We expect a Big Shipment of Goods on or about April 1st so we are reducing prices on everything during our SALE which starts on March 1st. All Goods are plainly marked at immense Sacrifices to clear.

Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Dresses, Laces, Embroidery, Stockings, etc. etc, also Gent's Requisites.

PAY US A VISIT.

IN PROVISIONS

We always offer sterling values.

WHATEVER YOU WANT—

WE HAVE IT!

A. H. JOOSUB & Co.,

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Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE, KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

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FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.,

Managing Director

63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

A GREAT CLOSING SALE

MARCH 15th Commences **MARCH 15th**

WE ARE POSITIVELY CLOSING OUR BUSINESS

The SALE of LADIES' UNDERWEAR COMMENCIES FROM TO-DAY. The whole stock will be displayed at prices lower than warehouse cost, all fresh and new.

UNTIL WE COMMENCE OUR SALE

25% off our Usual Prices 25%

WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL ORDERS TAKEN IN

THE COSTUME DEPARTMENT

HENCE LADIES REQUIRING SMART FROCKS SHOULD

SEIZE THE LAST OPPORTUNITY

To replenish their Wardrobe.

Stanley Humphreys & Co
COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY.

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIRS.

That's the all important question to every one. Is your hair getting thin? Is it getting grey? Is it getting brash, coarse and harsh to comb or dress? Does dandruff trouble you? All these troubles will be at an end by using a bottle of

KAMINIA OIL.

It is composed of excellent medical drugs, is delightful to use and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals **KAMINIA OIL.**

It is also effective in removing neuralgia, headache and weak sight. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell. Hundreds of testimonials from numerous friends and patrons who are unanimous in praising the good effects of this oil prove the truth of our assertions. We can only say, give it an honest trial, and you will find cause to be thankful and satisfied.

Price per Bot. Re. 1, V.P. As. 4 Extra. 3 Bots. Rs. 2-10, V.P. charges As. 7. Extra.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of half-anna Postage Stamp from the

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Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.

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When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent. per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes, It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REVIEW OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT URGED

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 23.

The annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon when the Hon. Mr. H. Ledgard, President of the Chamber occupied the chair. Mr. Ledgard delivered a lengthy address in the cause of which he welcomed the formation of the new India Chamber of Commerce, which in Mr. Ledgard's opinion could be of valuable assistance to their common purposes, the furtherance and protection of the trade and commerce of these provinces. He referred to the situation created by the war and to the heavy fall in the price of cotton, of cotton piecegoods and to the opportunity offered to India to meet her own demand for sugar as the import of beet sugar from the Continent had ceased. He alluded to the problem of food grains which was becoming acute. Wheat was selling at five and a half seers for a rupee last week in the Cawnpore bazars and the extension of the prohibition of exports after April seemed desirable. The high prices of wheat were most felt in the United Provinces and the Punjab which had respectively a quarter and a third of the wheat producing area of India. As far as could be ascertained stocks were not being held up in these provinces. As regards the problems of the future Mr. Ledgard said that there would be a reconsideration of the fiscal policy of the Empire was almost certain but the question was at present beyond them. Some of them may already have been converted so far to the tenets of the protectionist school as to be prepared to advocate the advantages of free trade within the Empire but the speaker felt that it was not the occasion on which to begin a controversy on that vexed question.

GERMAN TRADE.

All that they could do was to learn of the enemy. It must be admitted that the Germans were keen traders and most formidable and successful competitors to the British trade. Their exploitations of the world's markets, their systematic and methodical perseverance and their detailed attention to the needs of their customers and to local tastes, sentiments and requirements led to their success and if they meant to appropriate their commerce they must emulate them in those commendable methods. The Germans flooded India with cheap goods. Japan saw that the market was open for such goods and stepped in. Was Japan to reap all the benefits from the ousting of Germany? India wanted cheap goods and if the manufacturers of India would not supply them India would get them from elsewhere. Could they afford to maintain their past attitude and neglect the present opportunity.

Continuing, the speaker said he trusted that Indian manufacturers would seize and hold every atom of the enemy's trade they could and that the Government of India would for its part assist them by the removal of their disabilities and handicaps and by the protection of their interests when and where their own efforts could not secure that protection for themselves.

EXHIBITION OF RIVAL TRADES AND ITS EFFECTS.

Mr. Ledgard then referred to the recent exhibition of the enemy's goods and competing with Indian manufacturers which afforded encouragements to some and to others it indicated deficiencies which must be made good and the progress which was still to be made before India from her own resources could hope to shut out the foreign intruder.

DUTY OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

Referring to the newly constituted Board of Industries Mr. Ledgard criticised its constitution and urged that in the appointment of the President of the Board regard should always be paid to the need for his special knowledge of or association with commerce, industries or finance.

He also referred to the resolution passed at the first meeting of the Board of Industries requesting the Government to enunciate the policy it was prepared to take towards affording financial assistance directly or indirectly to the industrial efforts and regretted the inability of the Government to indicate its policy. Unless the Government awoke and was prepared to face the question boldly and adopt an absolutely new policy towards industrial matters they in India could not hope to compete on equal terms with a country like Germany whose Government gave active support not only at Home but abroad to the industry and commerce of that nation.

Dealing with the work of the Cawnpore Expansion Committee the speaker, who was also the President of the Committee, said that the Committee's labours were almost ended and their report will be forwarded to the Government at an early date. If the proposal of the Committee received official sanction Cawnpore of the future will be a vast improvement in the haphazard growth with which they were acquainted at the present day.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Dealing with the sugar industry Mr. Ledgard said that the question had been raised of late whether a case had not been made out for an increase in the import duty on foreign sugar with the object of developing the indigenous industry and there was much to be said in support of such a step which would undoubtedly attract capital to the industry. Had India been allowed to become a member of the Brussels' Convention, to the reformation of which she assisted in such an important degree her produces would have been allowed a surtax of 2s. 6d. per cwt. or the equivalent in India's case to an import duty of 2s. 6d. per cwt. As no consumption tax was in force and the industry in the country might well claim the imposition of such a duty which would only place her on equality with her competitors in Germany, France, Russia, and Austria.

EXPORT OF HIDES.

Dealing with leather Mr. Ledgard said that one aspect of the matter was of deep interest to every body. It was well known that the raw hide business of India had, with few exceptions, been in the hands of the Germans, but he did not think that it had been appreciated how enormously India had helped to equip the armies of their enemies. 'After all that had come to light as to the thorough preparedness of the German army for the struggle and even for the date of its commencement one was not surprised to learn that whereas in the year 1911, 1912 and 1913 the normal export of hides to Bremen and Hamburg was about three and a half million cow-hides annually, these ports took over two and a third million cow-hides in the first 6 months of 1914. In addition to the exports to Bremen and Hamburg nearly a million and a half hides passed annually from India through Trieste. These facts call for no comments except the question when it is generally realised that after arms and ammunition, good boots were the next essential in warfare. It was the fiscal policy of the Empire to remain so that it gave encouragement for the shipment of this excellent material to possible hostile nations while it was so necessary and valuable for the equipment of the Empire's armies.

The election of the following Committee for the current year was announced:—Messrs. B. R. Briscoe, K. M. Balfour, N. A. S. Bond, C. Omalley, Ram Narayan and T. V. Daddgry.

Mr. L P. Watson moved a vote of thanks to the President and the retiring Committee which was carried out with acclamation.

FEROZEPORE MURDER CASE.

APPEALS IN CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

The appeals preferred by six accused, and one murder reference in the Ferozepore murder case when seven persons were sentenced to death for the murder of a police sub-inspector and zaildar, came on to-day before Sir Alfred Kensington and Mr. Justice Rattigan in the Chief Court.

Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown, while three of the accused were represented by Messrs. Beechey, Vaughan and Monohar Lal.

Mr. Beechey in the course of his argument said that the prosecution had not proved the guilt of his clients nor was there proof that they had any knowledge of what was likely to happen. So the conviction under sections 149 and 302 could not stand. Besides the appellant Lal Singh's brother Pratab Singh had fought in Belgium whence he had just returned after being wounded and was present in the Court. Counsel said the order of forfeiture in Kashiram's case was not justified as he never used his property for the purpose of a criminal object.

Their Lordships then put some questions to Kashiram's father who said that his son went to America 12 years ago, had a wife and two daughters living here and never remitted any money from America.

Mr. Justice Rattigan observed that the object of the order of confiscation was deterrent and was discretionary with the Court if it thought it could stop any particular class of crime by such penalty.

Mr. Vaughan then argued for Dhian Singh and had not finished when their Lordships rose for the day.

RAILWAYS IN BURMA.

SIR HENHY BURT'S VISIT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 23.

Sir Henry Burt left yesterday afternoon for Calcutta on the completion of his vist to Burma. During the tour he visited the principal parts of the Burma Railways. Sir Henry visited the Myitnges new work shops with which he was much pleased. The visit of inspection was made to the new junction between the Burma Railway and the Burma Mines Light Railway. Several other places were also visited including Maymyo and Mandalay, the ferry arrangements at Sagaing. He returned to Rangoon on Saturday when the Burma Chamber of Commerce discussed the proposed extenion of the South Shan States Railway. Great hopes were held out of the extension to Heho and then to Yaunghwe when funds are available. Yesterday the River Training Works were inspected in company with Sir George Buchanan, Chairman of the Port Commissioners. Sir Henry expressed satisfaction at what he had seen and mentioned the fact that it was only in the Burma Railways that he had not received any complaint.

Mr. T. W. Stewart, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of the Government from the 17th March.

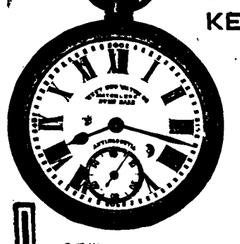
What an Awful Griping.—Some pills make such an awful griping. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and perfect constipation cure doesnt gripe at all. Besides, it tastes good. Why not try it next time? D.8

The WEST END

Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT



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RAILWAYS IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The States in Kathiawar who manage their own Railways seem to have a different principle for their guidance from what the Railway Companies in British India have. The latter always do their best to preserve and add to the comfort and convenience of the public, and are satisfied with a fair margin of profit. Whereas the States in Kathiawar want to make as much profit as they can out of the railway and spend as little as possible on the comfort and convenience of the travelling public.

As a typical instance I would quote the case of Jamnagar State. It has a Railway of 51 miles only. Yet since the separation it has had its own manager of Railways and other establishment required to manage a Railway. The result is that the Railway administration has become very costly, and the profit correspondingly less Probably to meet this difficulty the Jamnager Railway has now increased the fares. It used to charge 1 anna, and ½ anna, per mile, for the first and second class respectively. It has increased this by 50 per cent more, and charges one and a half annas for first class, and three-quarters of an anna for second class per mile. (There is no room for increase in the third class fare as it is already the maximum allowed). This increased rate may be within the maximum sanctioned by the Government. But the Jamnagar Railway has not recently does anything to add to the comforts of the travelling public, to justify this 50 per cent increase. On the contrary, its first and second class carriages are old and shabby, yet it has ventured to charge the same rate as the B. B. and C. I. Ry., with its comfortable carriages. Further the Jamnager Railway refuses to give a return ticket at a reduced rate, though the B. B. and C. I. does not. In short, if you compare the comfort and speed of the Jamnagar Railway with that on the B. B. and C. I. Ry., you would say that the rates on the former should be half of the latter. Yet the Jamnagar Railway is allowed to charge its passengers more We in Kathiawar have always complained to the Government that the discretion of charging any particular rate should not be left to the sweet will of a State, but that it (the State) should submit its rates for the sanction and approval of the Government who should see whether the rates are in proportion to the comfort and convenience afforded by the Railway in question.

Another instance of the disregard of the comforts of the public is the horrible hut used as a station for the Vadia-Devli Station on the Gondal Railway. This station was opened at the persistent request of the public some five years ago. Its monthly average income from passengers traffic alone is more than Rs. 1,100 and its monthly expenditure is only Rs. 46. In spite of this vast margin of profit the Railway has persistently ignored the complaint of the public as to the station building. There is no waiting room for any class of passengers and there is no platform at all. The merchants living in the neighbourhood have often petitioned to the Manager to open this station for goods traffic. Yet this facility is not allowed to them. The result is that they have to cart their goods to and from the next station on the same line a few miles away. Could there be a greater disregard of public convenience than this?

Similarly the Rajkot City Station which is the terminus here of the Morvi Railway is a standing reproach to the Railway which has been in existence for about twenty-five years. Crowds of passengers use this station every day. Yet there is no platform and no waiting room fit for first or second class passengers. The one room which has the board of "waiting room" on it is worse than a hovel. During the hot and wet seasons passengers suffer great inconvenience at this station. Want of a platform causes great discomfort to ladies and children.

I would add only one more instance, though I can quote many others. Since 1st February, there has been a change in the timing of the Morvi Railway. The train which leaves Wadhwan Junction at midnight was until the 31st January purely a passenger train. It is an important passenger train as it runs through between Messana and Veraval. From the 1st February the Morvi Railway has put load on it. So the result is that since that date, it has always been late in arriving at Rajkot Junction by about an hour. This delay upsets the timing of other connections and so the mail starts late from Rajkot. Thus the Morvi Railway has, instead of increasing the speed of an important passenger train, decreased it and thus caused great discomfort.

If the convenience of the public is not the guiding principle of the railway managements in Kathiawar, it is the duty of the Government which has given them the power to manage railways, to teach them that the power carries with it a corresponding responsibility.—Yours, etc.,

GULAM MOHAMED MUNSHI.

Rajkot, Feb. 21st.

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 23.

A drowning accident is reported to have taken place on Sunday night. The officers of the S. S. Echunga and the fireman were crossing in a sampan the Irrawady river at Rangoon to get to the opposite side when the sampan struck a moving chain of the steamer Ganges and turned turtle. The fireman was saved while the sampanwallah and Holmes, Cattleman and Strachan-Trimmer of the Echunga were drowned.

LAHORE SHOOTING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

In the Anarkali bazar shooting case the police have taken a remand for fifteen days against the accused.

The two Sikhs, arrested in Amritsar on Sunday on suspicion of being men who escaped at the time of their associate, Arjan Singh's arrest, had been sent to Lahore for identification but it is feared that the real culprits are still at large. Meanwhile inquiries are proceeding.

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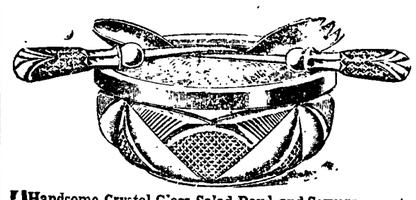
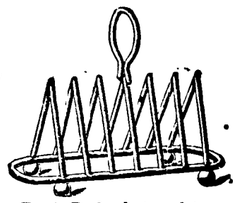
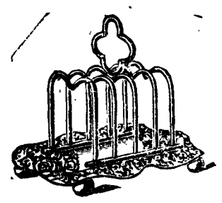


Handsome Crystal Glass Salad Bowl and Servers, exact to illustration, with electro-plated mounts and servers with glass handles. Price, Rs. 12-8.

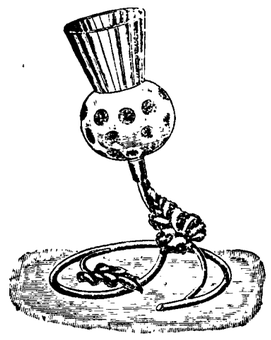


Toast Rack, electro plate on nickel silver, holds 6 pieces toast. Price, Rs. 3-15.

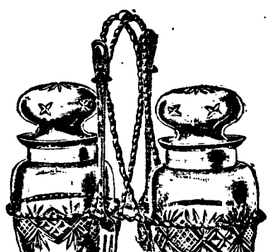


Toast Rack, with bottom as illustration, to hold 4 pieces toast, electro plate on nickel silver. Price, Rs. 6-8.

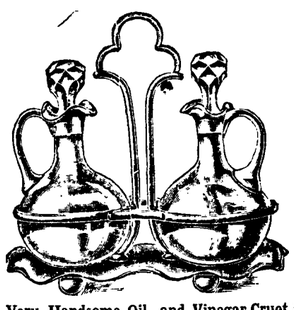
The "St Clair" Salad Bowl and Servers, Crystal glass, hob nail pattern with electro-plated rim. Price, Rs. 10-8.



The New Thistle Elower Stand, very neat design, will not topple over, electro plate on nickel silver. Price, Rs. 3-15.

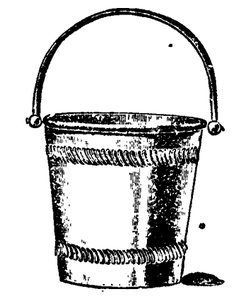


Double Pickle Frame, a handsome ornament as well as a useful article, 2 clear crystal cut glass bottles in best quality electro-plate on nickel silver frame, with two pickle forks. Similar to illustration. Price, Rs. 16-8.

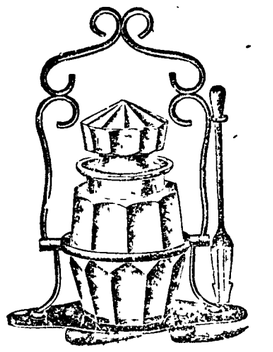


Very Handsome Oil and Vinegar Cruet in electro-plated frame, crystal glass bottles. A very handsome present. Price, Rs. 13-8.

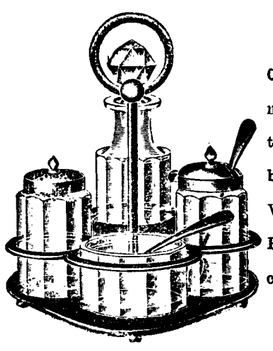
Glass Ice Pail, electro-plate on nickel silver. Price, Rs. 6-12.



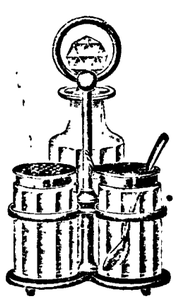
Electro-Plated on Nickel Silver Ice Pail with drainer, guaranteed to wear well, a most useful present. Price, Rs. 11-8.



Single Pickle Jar, plain cut glass bottle, in electro-plate on nickel silver frame, as illustration. Price, Rs. 9-8.



The "Regulation" Cruet Stand, white metal, nothing to tarnish, will keep bright, fitted with Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper and Salt, complete with spoons. Price, Rs. 5-8.



The "Breakfast" Cruet, white metal stand with Vinegar, Mustard and Pepper, with spoon. Price, Rs. 2-15.

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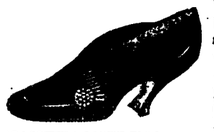

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(Continued on 6th Column.)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

A very popular feature of the fashions of these early months of the year is the revival of the ruffle, a mode that crops up periodically as surely as day follows night! In its present guise it is sometimes seen as an accompaniment to evening dress, and then its composite materials are a matter of individual taste; but for wear in the street the upstanding and downlying frills are often of chiffon edging a band of fur, wide or narrow according to whether the neck of the wearer is full and round or long and thin. The materials for spring costumes are now being shown, and can be obtained in heavy or light weight goods. A popular shade that will be much seen in the early examples of coat and skirt is a very smart shade of blue—much lighter and brighter than navy; and shown in a vast number of materials—duvetyn, serge, and many more.

A BEAUTIFUL EVENING DRESS.

This lovely example of an evening dress of the latest style is composed of black taffetas; the bodice and tunic being of black tulle embroidered with beads, and further adorned by appliqué roses of silver tissue. The belt which outlines the waist adds another note, being of silver and apple green. The bodice is cut all in one; and the tunic is a "two-decker," being slightly stiffened to give the right effect. The train is long and very narrow. The alliance of black and silver is one of the "crazes" of the present season, and is extremely elegant; but the addition of the appliqué roses in this instance is a most beautiful variant of the usual mode.

A USEFUL SPORTS COAT.

Shown in the illustration is a very charming sports coat in biscuit-coloured cloth, which is embellished only with a deeper shade of the same material for collar, cuffs, belt, and pockets. The accompanying hat would be useful and pretty in the same two shades. There is a jauntiness about the present-day sports coat that makes it delightful to wear for walking in the country and other purposes besides games. This example suggests the "Norfolk" style in its general build; and should be easy to accomplish by the home worker. The buttons are of self material.

AN ORIGINAL HAT.

Pictured below we have an entirely new-shaped hat of black velvet edged with skunk. The mount is lemon-coloured—a popular shade for millinery just now; and the veil is a new kind of spotted tulle, which is edged with fur to match the hat. The only difficulty about hat shapes is to get the covering velvet perfectly smooth; and if the home milliner is not quite sure of herself she had better give this part in more practised hands and do the trimming herself. One little wrinkle is enough to spoil the whole effect of a velvet hat.

LITTLE WAYS OF MAKING MONEY AT HOME.

One day, writes H. M. K. N. in a contemporary, I was groaning to a little friend of mine over the difficulty of making both ends meet—for the war had made a pretty substantial reduction in our income—when Blanche looked at me hesitantly.

"I suppose—I don't want to be impertinent; but you remember how splendidly you upholstered that big chair of yours in the spring," she said slowly. "Well, I've two chairs and a box-ottoman that want recovering. If you would come and do them and let me pay you——." She hesitated, and looked to see how I took the suggestion; but I was too grateful to be anything but pleased. I certainly was rather clever at recovering chairs and general upholstering at home, but it would never have struck me to turn my work to profitable account if it had not been for Blanche. Anyway, I went and did Blanche's old chairs and ottoman, and made them look ever so nice; and I let it be widely known that I was ready to undertake such work from anyone who wanted—and would pay—to have it done! My charges are either by the piece or the day, varying according to the difficulties of the job, but always reasonable; and—though it is war-time—I have as much work as I can manage.

KEEPING CLOTHES IN ORDER.

My sister, who is very expert at fine needlework and washing, adds to her income by washing and mending fragile and valuable lace for women who have no maid to undertake the job, and who do not care to trust such work to ordinary laundries. Sometimes she visits people at their own houses for this purpose, but she prefers working at home, and usually her clients trust her with their lace—though, of course, she is always ready to supply them with a reference first of all.

Since my own experiment of adding to my diminished income by working at home in my spare time I have made a special study of work which women can do in this way, and already I have quite a fine collection of little ways in which money can be made at home. It depends greatly upon the sort of thing that a woman does best, and I think it is generally wise to strike some novel or fairly unexploited line off one's own particular talent. For instance, there really are openings for women who can do all sorts of mending. A friend of mine—a busy woman worker, who lives in Flatland—has often told me that she would gratefully pay a regular weekly sum to any capable woman who would keep her clothes in order, and she assures me that there are plenty of other people in her own block of flats alone who would do the same. It is necessary, of course, that any woman who takes up such mending to make money shall understand her work, and that she shall be very practical and punctual.

Another branch of mending which might make a profitable "home industry" for some women is looking after table damask and general household linen—nine out of ten housewives who are otherwise excellent are floored by this task and would gladly pay to have their linen mended decently and properly.

A soldier's wife of my acquaintance started making toys "out of nothing" for the children of her acquaintance, to while away the time when her husband went to the front. She made the most fascinating and original toys, and someone with a shrewd eye induced her to take some of them to the manager of a big West-end store. Her first visit brought her an order from the shop, and now she can sell as many of her delightful toys as she can find time to make.

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THE NEED OF MEDICAL WOMEN.

"Oh, yes, women doctors are all right for kiddies, but I shouldn't like to trust my wife or myself to their tender mercies."

It was a prosperous business man who made the remark at a dinner-party a few days ago. There was silence for a moment, and then the hostess put in very quietly, but with just a suspicion of scorn: "Then you mean to say that if your little girl were stricken with some severe illness you would allow a doctor to attend her in whom you had no faith?"

Inevitably an argument followed, and inevitably the supercilious business man got the worst of it. For it is surely pretty obvious that children, with their highly-strung and delicate organisms, demand not less, but more skilled treatment than an adult. A strong man with a good constitution can perhaps weather the storm of inefficient medical handling, but a delicate little child does not escape so easily. To be known as a clever children's doctor is a recommendation that ought to appeal very forcibly to adults.

It is true, unfortunately, that there still exists considerable prejudice against women doctors. And it may be some time before a woman doctor is considered first and foremost as a doctor and not as a woman. Thanks to the war, however, that day is all the nearer. As an amazingly large number of public institutions women have been appointed to replace medical men now serving with the colours. And in this way the public is daily becoming more and more used to the woman doctor. Not very long ago a woman doctor earned the lasting gratitude of hundreds of recruits at Aldershot by her capable and perfectly efficient treatment. To be attended by a woman was something of a novelty to these young soldiers, Left to themselves, probably not one of them would have thought of seeking a woman's advice. But a woman surgeon was, so to speak, thrust upon them, and they learned, perhaps a little to their surprise, that a woman doctor's usefulness is not necessarily confined to women and children.

And so with members of the general public. Father is taken ill, and mother hurriedly sends for the nearest doctor. But Doctor Brown has gone to the war, and so his locum tenens—a clever, charming young woman—looks after her patient with the most skilled care. And father, who was a little dubious about the locum's ability, is heard to murmur, "Why, she's more sense in her little finger than Doctor Brown has in the whole of his head."

THE WOMAN.

"Locum."

There was never a time so full of promise as the present for clever girls to study medicine and take up this great career for their life's work, Economically the position of the woman doctor should be better than ever after the war. We shall see fewer of those degrading advertisements from municipal bodies which ask for the services of a medical woman at half the salary that would be offered to a man. For the woman doctor will have had her chance of refusing to accept underpayment, and municipal bodies will have been forced to pay fair wages for fair labour. As it is, some of the higher positions, almost always held by men, are now in the hands of women, and these skilled doctors in their new capacity will be of tremendous service to colleagues of their sex in proving that sex in itself is no hindrance to woman's usefulness in healing the bodies of diseased mankind.

The question of training must always remain one of difficulty. It costs a considerable sum to make a doctor of a son or daughter, and much more ought to be done by educational bodies in the way of offering scholarships. But even so the expenditure beings a very satisfactory return, much more so than in most callings exclusively woman's. For a woman doctor can continue her career to almost any age, and if she is her own employer, marriage and motherhood need not in the least mar her work.—B. D. in the "Daily Chronicle."

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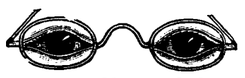

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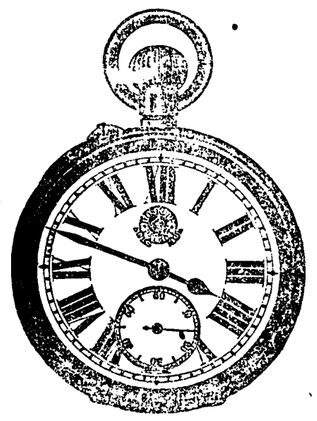

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